

## Section 1

### **Characteristics of the criminal justice systems**

The administrative aspects of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems are featured in this section. The financial, budgetary, and employment data at the local, State, and Federal levels presented provide the reader with both detailed information and a glimpse of the complex organizational and structural components of various agencies within the criminal justice systems. In addition, selected statutory provisions regarding firearms, and alcohol use and driving are included.

The section begins with data selected from surveys of justice system governmental employment and financial expenditures prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). These tables provide extensive information on criminal justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels relating to police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional activities. In addition, budgetary figures are shown for Federal criminal justice agencies, including the annual allocations of the Office of Justice Programs, various Federal drug control programs, and the Byrne local law enforcement assistance program. The number of persons employed by police departments, judicial and correctional systems, as well as related expenditure and payroll data are presented for Federal, State, and local levels.

The second portion of the section contains information on the characteristics of law enforcement agencies and police personnel. The most recent BJS-sponsored Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, presented in this edition of *Sourcebook*, provides data for State and local law enforcement agencies, and sheriffs' departments. These tables display the number of agencies and employees, personnel demographics, training requirements, salaries, drug testing policies, presence of community policing units, and weapons authorized for use. This information is followed by tables detailing characteristics of State police agencies. Next, the International City/County Management Association provides aggregate-level data on police salaries, employment, and administrative expenditures for several levels of municipal government. Counts of full-time police employees and officers, gathered through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, are presented. Also featured is a table showing the proportion of female officers in law enforcement agencies in large U.S. cities. The next set of tables

lists Federal agencies with law enforcement authority and characteristics of officers employed by these agencies. Trend data for the U.S. Marshals Service are presented on the agency's workload, staffing level, and budget.

The next segment of the section addresses the topics of the courts and the judiciary. Information on judges in Federal courts includes current salaries and detailed demographic data on appointees to Federal district and appellate court judgeships, dating back to President Johnson's administration. Workload data for the Federal judiciary include a 22-year trend on the number of criminal cases filed in each judicial district as well as trend data on duties performed by Federal magistrates. At the State level, the number of judges, current salaries, and length of terms are shown. Information also covers the selection and retention processes, and qualifications for holding judicial office in each State. Additional tables in this segment include data on jury utilization and juror fee schedules, staff and budgets of State judicial conduct commissions, and the number of various types of investigative reports filed by Federal probation officers.

Concluding this section are tables on characteristics of the staff, and the number and location of facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Also included is information from the most recent census of private correctional facilities, which provides trend data on the number and capacities of private prisons operating in the United States. The final tables in the section describe State statutes on the purchase and use of firearms, and alcohol use and driving.

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-96<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
1993	97,542	18,591	83,113	34,227	52,562	24,625	28,321
1994	103,471	19,084	88,845	37,161	55,517	26,071	29,909
1995	112,868	22,651	96,127	41,196	58,933	27,917	31,581
1996	120,194	23,344	110,674	47,704	62,970	29,913	34,293

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30; [see Appendix 1](#) for fiscal year beginning and end dates for States and local jurisdictions. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, [see Appendix 1](#).

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178268 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 1.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-96<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections	Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<u>All governments</u>					<u>Local, total<sup>b</sup></u>				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
1993	97,541,826	44,036,756	21,558,403	31,946,667	1993	52,561,979	31,733,159	10,282,702	10,546,118
1994	103,470,564	46,004,536	22,601,706	34,864,322	1994	55,517,277	33,364,901	11,022,716	11,129,660
1995	112,868,448	48,644,529	24,471,689	39,752,230	1995	58,932,933	35,364,493	11,673,851	11,894,589
1996	120,194,175	53,007,425	26,157,907	41,028,843	1996	62,970,041	38,230,282	12,396,685	12,343,074
<u>Federal</u>					<u>Counties<sup>b</sup></u>				
1980	NA	1,941,000	NA	408,000	1980	NA	2,669,497	NA	1,777,763
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	3,091,038	NA	2,066,269
1982	4,458,000	2,527,000	1,390,000	541,000	1982	8,635,936	3,486,823	2,805,312	2,343,801
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	9,791,530	3,754,693	3,238,571	2,798,266
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	10,616,787	4,051,074	3,401,793	3,163,920
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	11,609,827	4,400,716	3,736,030	3,473,081
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	13,031,109	4,801,572	4,209,092	4,020,445
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	14,530,198	5,254,562	4,611,863	4,663,773
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	15,883,574	5,574,280	5,047,003	5,262,291
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	17,503,442	6,099,265	5,692,464	5,711,713
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	3,398,000	1,734,000	1990	19,644,273	6,669,385	6,416,194	6,558,694
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	3,384,000	2,122,000	1991	21,913,042	7,386,260	7,074,386	7,452,396
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	3,777,000	2,646,000	1992	23,820,019	8,012,151	7,521,219	8,286,649
1993	18,591,000	8,069,000	3,832,000	2,690,000	1993	24,624,542	8,520,472	7,697,938	8,406,132
1994	19,084,000	8,059,000	3,184,000	2,841,000	1994	26,070,804	8,955,664	8,275,007	8,840,133
1995	22,651,000	9,298,000	3,184,000	4,169,000	1995	27,917,010	9,499,807	8,804,229	9,612,974
1996	23,344,000	10,115,000	3,459,000	3,770,000	1996	29,912,681	10,577,078	9,398,308	9,937,295
<u>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></u>					<u>Municipalities<sup>b</sup></u>				
1980	NA	13,424,029	NA	6,515,689	1980	NA	8,791,989	NA	527,060
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133	1981	NA	9,678,462	NA	602,148
1982	31,572,916	16,656,184	6,380,785	8,535,947	1982	12,455,487	10,765,207	981,963	708,317
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363	1983	13,550,117	11,630,815	1,130,261	789,041
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744	1984	14,696,313	12,565,350	1,235,073	895,890
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897	1985	16,011,251	13,549,507	1,367,982	1,093,762
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366	1986	17,346,101	14,685,842	1,495,968	1,164,291
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769	1987	18,973,049	16,005,162	1,626,223	1,341,664
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155	1988	20,449,324	16,964,757	1,788,158	1,696,409
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622	1989	21,579,228	17,756,525	2,003,083	1,819,620
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654	1990	24,244,122	19,674,855	2,274,164	2,295,103
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200	1991	25,599,404	20,972,085	2,358,669	2,268,650
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433	1992	26,770,919	22,034,381	2,546,171	2,190,367
1993	83,112,826	36,691,756	16,896,403	29,524,667	1993	28,321,497	23,506,869	2,595,607	2,219,021
1994	88,844,564	38,686,536	17,880,706	32,227,322	1994	29,908,762	24,766,007	2,765,164	2,377,591
1995	96,127,448	41,096,529	19,162,689	35,868,230	1995	31,580,565	26,328,895	2,886,803	2,364,867
1996	110,673,698	46,077,896	22,898,569	41,697,233	1996	34,292,694	28,681,330	3,037,223	2,574,141
<u>State</u>									
1980	9,256,443	2,194,349	2,051,108	4,547,667					
1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448					
1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046					
1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579					
1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469					
1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572					
1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590					
1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125					
1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892					
1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819					
1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696					
1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631					
1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419					
1993	34,227,194	5,603,484	7,820,251	20,803,459					
1994	37,161,391	6,000,330	8,026,326	23,134,735					
1995	41,196,021	6,451,364	8,675,619	26,069,038					
1996	47,703,657	7,847,614	10,501,884	29,354,159					

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-96<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual "other" category not displayed separately. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178272 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 5.

Table 1.3

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1996

Activity	Dollar amounts (in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
Total justice system <sup>b</sup>	\$123,960,175	\$27,110,000	\$47,703,657	\$62,970,041	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	123,960,175	21,246,000	39,903,049	62,811,126	17.1%	32.2%	50.7%
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	5,864,000	7,800,608	158,915	X	X	X
Police protection <sup>b</sup>	53,007,425	10,115,000	7,847,614	38,230,282	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	53,007,425	8,281,000	6,499,224	38,227,201	15.6	12.3	72.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	1,834,000	1,348,390	3,081	X	X	X
Judicial and legal <sup>b</sup>	29,923,907	13,225,000	10,501,884	12,396,685	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	29,923,907	9,459,000	8,109,714	12,355,193	31.6	27.1	41.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,766,000	2,392,170	41,492	X	X	X
Corrections <sup>b</sup>	41,028,843	3,770,000	29,354,159	12,343,074	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	41,028,843	3,506,000	25,294,111	12,228,732	8.5	61.6	29.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	264,000	4,060,048	114,342	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>The total category for each criminal justice activity, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-96<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
1993	97,542	14,429	83,113	30,696	52,417	24,469	27,948
1994	103,471	14,626	88,845	33,495	55,349	25,856	29,493
1995	112,868	16,741	96,127	37,360	58,768	27,733	31,035
1996	120,194	17,480	102,714	39,903	62,811	29,611	33,200

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178269 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 2.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1996

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,393,714,332	\$102,714,175	7.4%	\$44,726,425	43.5%	\$20,464,907	19.9%	\$37,522,843	36.5%
State	607,594,141	39,903,049	6.6	6,499,224	16.3	8,109,714	20.3	25,294,111	63.4
Local, total	786,120,191	62,811,126	8.0	38,227,201	60.9	12,355,193	19.7	12,228,732	19.5
Counties	178,082,677	29,610,765	16.6	10,425,771	35.2	9,358,446	31.6	9,826,548	33.2
Municipalities	280,053,986	33,200,361	11.9	27,801,430	83.7	2,996,747	9.0	2,402,184	7.2
Alabama	19,302,684	1,038,075	5.4	502,126	48.4	217,590	21.0	318,359	30.7
State	9,049,767	430,577	4.8	75,743	17.6	139,317	32.4	215,517	50.1
Local, total	10,252,917	607,498	5.9	426,383	70.2	78,273	12.9	102,842	16.9
Counties	1,202,047	242,015	20.1	106,230	43.9	48,594	20.1	87,191	36.0
Municipalities	3,320,625	365,483	11.0	320,153	87.6	29,679	8.1	15,651	4.3
Alaska	7,108,105	448,016	6.3	145,775	32.5	155,285	34.7	146,956	32.8
State	4,571,925	337,710	7.4	46,692	13.8	144,447	42.8	146,571	43.4
Local, total	2,536,180	110,306	4.3	99,083	89.8	10,838	9.8	385	0.3
Boroughs	866,976	18,343	2.1	13,885	75.7	4,458	24.3	0	X
Municipalities	1,614,145	91,963	5.7	85,198	92.6	6,380	6.9	385	0.4
Arizona	20,027,597	1,784,146	8.9	776,918	43.5	414,594	23.2	592,634	33.2
State	7,643,009	645,742	8.4	114,445	17.7	86,310	13.4	444,987	68.9
Local, total	12,384,588	1,138,404	9.2	662,473	58.2	328,284	28.8	147,647	13.0
Counties	2,282,831	533,529	23.4	141,790	26.6	244,669	45.9	147,070	27.6
Municipalities	3,850,081	604,875	15.7	520,683	86.1	83,615	13.8	577	0.1
Arkansas	9,658,935	551,333	5.7	253,869	46.0	95,378	17.3	202,086	36.7
State	5,414,424	262,109	4.8	50,947	19.4	47,496	18.1	163,666	62.4
Local, total	4,244,511	289,224	6.8	202,922	70.2	47,882	16.6	38,420	13.3
Counties	676,415	125,490	18.6	52,836	42.1	34,918	27.8	37,736	30.1
Municipalities	1,350,729	163,734	12.1	150,086	91.7	12,964	7.9	684	0.4
California	185,236,659	16,954,642	9.2	7,208,629	42.5	3,767,109	22.2	5,978,904	35.3
State	64,602,748	5,022,965	7.8	910,811	18.1	395,689	7.9	3,716,465	74.0
Local, total	120,633,911	11,931,677	9.9	6,297,818	52.8	3,371,420	28.3	2,262,439	19.0
Counties	36,286,249	7,322,938	20.2	2,140,317	29.2	2,991,056	40.8	2,191,565	29.9
Municipalities	33,729,402	4,608,739	13.7	4,157,501	90.2	380,364	8.3	70,874	1.5
Colorado	19,196,570	1,362,301	7.1	600,075	44.0	269,802	19.8	492,424	36.1
State	7,367,002	528,341	7.2	52,465	9.9	139,502	26.4	336,374	63.7
Local, total	11,829,568	833,960	7.0	547,610	65.7	130,300	15.6	156,050	18.7
Counties	1,754,504	301,849	17.2	134,587	44.6	56,174	18.6	111,088	36.8
Municipalities	4,517,797	532,111	11.8	413,023	77.6	74,126	13.9	44,962	8.4
Connecticut	19,796,942	1,297,055	6.6	560,194	43.2	272,501	21.0	464,360	35.8
State	11,105,275	811,193	7.3	105,363	13.0	241,470	29.8	464,360	57.2
Local, total	8,691,667	485,862	5.6	454,831	93.6	31,031	6.4	0	X
Municipalities	7,911,521	485,862	6.1	454,831	93.6	31,031	6.4	0	X
Delaware	4,217,020	312,697	7.4	127,663	40.8	72,470	23.2	112,564	36.0
State	2,736,860	222,366	8.1	45,972	20.7	63,831	28.7	112,563	50.6
Local, total	1,480,160	90,331	6.1	81,691	90.4	8,639	9.6	1	0.0
Counties	280,629	40,591	14.5	33,360	82.2	7,231	17.8	0	X
Municipalities	294,769	49,740	16.9	48,331	97.2	1,408	2.8	1	0.0
District of Columbia	5,817,485	689,354	11.8	248,423	36.0	149,095	21.6	291,836	42.3
Local, total	5,817,485	689,354	11.8	248,423	36.0	149,095	21.6	291,836	42.3
Municipality	4,770,507	689,354	14.5	248,423	36.0	149,095	21.6	291,836	42.3
Florida	68,580,334	6,741,823	9.8	3,033,937	45.0	1,185,882	17.6	2,522,004	37.4
State	25,314,445	2,428,873	9.6	291,695	12.0	492,432	20.3	1,644,746	67.7
Local, total	43,265,889	4,312,950	10.0	2,742,242	63.6	693,450	16.1	877,258	20.3
Counties	14,067,908	2,871,617	20.4	1,406,951	49.0	627,645	21.9	837,021	29.1
Municipalities	9,802,466	1,441,333	14.7	1,335,291	92.6	65,805	4.6	40,237	2.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1996--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$35,129,241	\$2,471,731	7.0%	\$1,005,426	40.7%	\$397,466	16.1%	\$1,068,839	43.2%
State	14,727,874	1,009,003	6.9	148,098	14.7	69,043	6.8	791,862	78.5
Local, total	20,401,367	1,462,728	7.2	857,328	58.6	328,423	22.5	276,977	18.9
Counties	4,117,759	929,757	22.6	412,224	44.3	283,766	30.5	233,767	25.1
Municipalities	4,090,312	532,971	13.0	445,104	83.5	44,657	8.4	43,210	8.1
Hawaii	7,557,451	442,353	5.9	180,872	40.9	155,484	35.1	105,997	24.0
State	5,802,343	237,199	4.1	4,991	2.1	126,211	53.2	105,997	44.7
Local, total	1,755,108	205,154	11.7	175,881	85.7	29,273	14.3	0	X
Counties	501,565	68,790	13.7	57,889	84.2	10,901	15.8	0	X
Municipalities	1,253,408	136,364	10.9	117,992	86.5	18,372	13.5	0	X
Idaho	5,073,179	361,611	7.1	154,374	42.7	83,184	23.0	124,053	34.3
State	2,502,009	171,380	6.8	28,453	16.6	45,367	26.5	97,560	56.9
Local, total	2,571,170	190,231	7.4	125,921	66.2	37,817	19.9	26,493	13.9
Counties	538,689	118,588	22.0	59,091	49.8	33,004	27.8	26,493	22.3
Municipalities	561,262	71,643	12.8	66,830	93.3	4,813	6.7	0	X
Illinois	59,754,239	4,253,532	7.1	2,278,190	53.6	766,138	18.0	1,209,204	28.4
State	25,562,212	1,317,604	5.2	262,498	19.9	220,818	16.8	834,288	63.3
Local, total	34,192,027	2,935,928	8.6	2,015,692	68.7	545,320	18.6	374,916	12.8
Counties	3,998,709	1,105,378	27.6	243,258	22.0	487,204	44.1	374,916	33.9
Municipalities	10,892,574	1,830,550	16.8	1,772,434	96.8	58,116	3.2	0	X
Indiana	24,252,426	1,364,411	5.6	620,613	45.5	248,731	18.2	495,067	36.3
State	10,276,596	568,746	5.5	142,188	25.0	76,503	13.5	350,055	61.5
Local, total	13,975,830	795,665	5.7	478,425	60.1	172,228	21.6	145,012	18.2
Counties	2,738,200	353,170	12.9	113,799	32.2	125,293	35.5	114,078	32.3
Municipalities	4,207,017	442,495	10.5	364,626	82.4	46,935	10.6	30,934	7.0
Iowa	13,430,663	705,688	5.3	333,217	47.2	183,767	26.0	188,704	26.7
State	6,180,830	338,400	5.5	60,942	18.0	136,087	40.2	141,371	41.8
Local, total	7,249,833	367,288	5.1	272,275	74.1	47,680	13.0	47,333	12.9
Counties	1,441,507	161,882	11.2	75,807	46.8	39,210	24.2	46,865	29.0
Municipalities	2,493,558	205,406	8.2	196,468	95.6	8,470	4.1	468	0.2
Kansas	12,213,513	750,257	6.1	363,978	48.5	162,787	21.7	223,492	29.8
State	5,012,854	315,766	6.3	40,085	12.7	98,168	31.1	177,513	56.2
Local, total	7,200,659	434,491	6.0	323,893	74.5	64,619	14.9	45,979	10.6
Counties	1,337,115	195,655	14.6	104,611	53.5	45,790	23.4	45,254	23.1
Municipalities	2,241,063	238,836	10.7	219,282	91.8	18,829	7.9	725	0.3
Kentucky	16,652,894	870,593	5.2	372,163	42.7	190,132	21.8	308,298	35.4
State	9,017,289	473,252	5.2	103,039	21.8	159,745	33.8	210,468	44.5
Local, total	7,635,605	397,341	5.2	269,124	67.7	30,387	7.6	97,830	24.6
Counties	1,527,906	187,969	12.3	76,044	40.5	22,630	12.0	89,295	47.5
Municipalities	2,086,718	209,372	10.0	193,080	92.2	7,757	3.7	8,535	4.1
Louisiana	20,679,394	1,378,296	6.7	681,787	49.5	258,863	18.8	437,646	31.8
State	11,004,015	549,755	5.0	133,436	24.3	104,990	19.1	311,329	56.6
Local, total	9,675,379	828,541	8.6	548,351	66.2	153,873	18.6	126,317	15.2
Parishes	2,612,679	398,140	15.2	252,902	63.5	81,795	20.5	63,443	15.9
Municipalities	3,038,918	430,401	14.2	295,449	68.6	72,078	16.7	62,874	14.6
Maine	5,999,200	264,344	4.4	128,912	48.8	45,399	17.2	90,033	34.1
State	3,496,649	135,245	3.9	33,596	24.8	37,647	27.8	64,002	47.3
Local, total	2,502,551	129,099	5.2	95,316	73.8	7,752	6.0	26,031	20.2
Counties	72,319	46,283	64.0	15,325	33.1	5,210	11.3	25,748	55.6
Municipalities	1,591,669	82,816	5.2	79,991	96.6	2,542	3.1	283	0.3
Maryland	24,711,045	2,153,376	8.7	894,706	41.5	383,798	17.8	874,872	40.6
State	12,315,751	1,181,652	9.6	206,432	17.5	238,908	20.2	736,312	62.3
Local, total	12,395,294	971,724	7.8	688,274	70.8	144,890	14.9	138,560	14.3
Counties	9,179,613	643,339	7.0	395,769	61.5	109,010	16.9	138,560	21.5
Municipalities	2,521,553	328,385	13.0	292,505	89.1	35,880	10.9	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1996--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$36,451,707	\$2,377,212	6.5%	\$1,115,933	46.9%	\$518,564	21.8%	\$742,715	31.2%
State	19,789,756	1,202,365	6.1	251,321	20.9	467,868	38.9	483,176	40.2
Local, total	16,661,951	1,174,847	7.1	864,612	73.6	50,696	4.3	259,539	22.1
Counties	490,559	192,680	39.3	1,752	0.9	1,698	0.9	189,230	98.2
Municipalities	12,538,437	982,167	7.8	862,860	87.9	48,998	5.0	70,309	7.2
Michigan	49,001,731	3,705,510	7.6	1,460,660	39.4	751,071	20.3	1,493,779	40.3
State	21,780,566	1,628,611	7.5	215,887	13.3	201,185	12.4	1,211,539	74.4
Local, total	27,221,165	2,076,899	7.6	1,244,773	59.9	549,886	26.5	282,240	13.6
Counties	5,656,541	926,458	16.4	224,580	24.2	424,510	45.8	277,368	29.9
Municipalities	8,205,024	1,150,441	14.0	1,020,193	88.7	125,376	10.9	4,872	0.4
Minnesota	27,890,770	1,451,883	5.2	652,199	44.9	345,457	23.8	454,227	31.3
State	11,257,014	482,206	4.3	85,759	17.8	141,293	29.3	255,154	52.9
Local, total	16,633,756	969,677	5.8	566,440	58.4	204,164	21.1	199,073	20.5
Counties	3,539,914	572,450	16.2	183,884	32.1	189,765	33.1	198,801	34.7
Municipalities	5,155,695	397,227	7.7	382,556	96.3	14,399	3.6	272	0.1
Mississippi	11,712,492	632,890	5.4	286,555	45.3	102,006	16.1	244,329	38.6
State	5,710,438	299,187	5.2	50,719	17.0	41,273	13.8	207,195	69.3
Local, total	6,002,054	333,703	5.6	235,836	70.7	60,733	18.2	37,134	11.1
Counties	1,647,331	163,317	9.9	77,963	47.7	52,584	32.2	32,770	20.1
Municipalities	1,524,355	170,386	11.2	157,873	92.7	8,149	4.8	4,364	2.6
Missouri	21,613,816	1,406,752	6.5	720,136	51.2	226,687	16.1	459,929	32.7
State	9,510,038	535,647	5.6	105,367	19.7	118,241	22.1	312,039	58.3
Local, total	12,103,778	871,105	7.2	614,769	70.6	108,446	12.4	147,890	17.0
Counties	1,105,141	272,107	24.6	99,457	36.6	61,061	22.4	111,589	41.0
Municipalities	4,092,878	598,998	14.6	515,312	86.0	47,385	7.9	36,301	6.1
Montana	4,199,338	229,236	5.5	101,592	44.3	54,092	23.6	73,552	32.1
State	2,436,777	110,350	4.5	21,887	19.8	22,231	20.1	66,232	60.0
Local, total	1,762,561	118,886	6.7	79,705	67.0	31,861	26.8	7,320	6.2
Counties	341,867	73,225	21.4	39,924	54.5	26,102	35.6	7,199	9.8
Municipalities	321,341	45,661	14.2	39,781	87.1	5,759	12.6	121	0.3
Nebraska	8,977,160	394,268	4.4	176,594	44.8	78,321	19.9	139,353	35.3
State	3,313,945	161,906	4.9	35,690	22.0	32,638	20.2	93,578	57.8
Local, total	5,663,215	232,362	4.1	140,904	60.6	45,683	19.7	45,775	19.7
Counties	631,339	123,350	19.5	36,232	29.4	41,343	33.5	45,775	37.1
Municipalities	1,322,950	109,012	8.2	104,672	96.0	4,340	4.0	0	X
Nevada	7,946,314	799,788	10.1	342,102	42.8	171,922	21.5	285,764	35.7
State	3,207,072	215,585	6.7	39,141	18.2	26,623	12.3	149,821	69.5
Local, total	4,739,242	584,203	12.3	302,961	51.9	145,299	24.9	135,943	23.3
Counties	2,087,818	432,129	20.7	210,488	48.7	113,683	26.3	107,958	25.0
Municipalities	830,795	152,074	18.3	92,473	60.8	31,616	20.8	27,985	18.4
New Hampshire	5,192,273	309,070	6.0	146,154	47.3	74,819	24.2	88,097	28.5
State	2,847,611	149,084	5.2	26,007	17.4	61,694	41.4	61,383	41.2
Local, total	2,344,662	159,986	6.8	120,147	75.1	13,125	8.2	26,714	16.7
Counties	176,247	41,985	23.8	9,633	22.9	5,638	13.4	26,714	63.6
Municipalities	1,138,764	118,001	10.4	110,514	93.7	7,487	6.3	0	X
New Jersey	48,972,606	3,899,745	8.0	1,797,338	46.1	976,047	25.0	1,126,360	28.9
State	24,543,578	1,447,880	5.9	239,359	16.5	437,360	30.2	771,161	53.3
Local, total	24,429,028	2,451,865	10.0	1,557,979	63.5	538,687	22.0	355,199	14.5
Counties	5,180,553	877,048	16.9	112,091	12.8	411,598	46.9	353,359	40.3
Municipalities	8,171,185	1,574,817	19.3	1,445,888	91.8	127,089	8.1	1,840	0.1
New Mexico	8,598,180	650,772	7.6	282,245	43.4	128,483	19.7	240,044	36.9
State	4,692,293	335,457	7.1	56,149	16.7	105,664	31.5	173,644	51.8
Local, total	3,905,887	315,315	8.1	226,096	71.7	22,819	7.2	66,400	21.1
Counties	670,249	111,340	16.6	63,737	57.2	10,924	9.8	36,679	32.9
Municipalities	1,509,309	203,975	13.5	162,359	79.6	11,895	5.8	29,721	14.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1996--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$144,338,344	\$10,430,288	7.2%	\$4,663,271	44.7%	\$1,956,805	18.8%	\$3,810,212	36.5%
State	57,002,935	3,625,871	6.4	340,203	9.4	1,178,682	32.5	2,106,986	58.1
Local, total	87,335,409	6,804,417	7.8	4,323,068	63.5	778,123	11.4	1,703,226	25.0
Counties	12,729,646	1,840,488	14.5	926,104	50.3	236,377	12.8	678,007	36.8
Municipalities	57,119,803	4,963,929	8.7	3,396,964	68.4	541,746	10.9	1,025,219	20.7
North Carolina	33,978,331	2,428,595	7.1	997,997	41.1	374,219	15.4	1,056,379	43.5
State	14,567,559	1,385,760	9.5	194,927	14.1	333,966	24.1	856,867	61.8
Local, total	19,410,772	1,042,835	5.4	803,070	77.0	40,253	3.9	199,512	19.1
Counties	12,410,218	488,622	3.9	256,488	52.5	32,622	6.7	199,512	40.8
Municipalities	4,823,753	554,213	11.5	546,582	98.6	7,631	1.4	0	X
North Dakota	2,957,900	112,111	3.8	53,592	47.8	32,824	29.3	25,695	22.9
State	1,652,281	43,316	2.6	6,380	14.7	20,397	47.1	16,539	38.2
Local, total	1,305,619	68,795	5.3	47,212	68.6	12,427	18.1	9,156	13.3
Counties	222,247	35,258	15.9	15,907	45.1	10,427	29.6	8,924	25.3
Municipalities	381,776	33,537	8.8	31,305	93.3	2,000	6.0	232	0.7
Ohio	55,037,506	3,991,208	7.3	1,723,435	43.2	861,657	21.6	1,406,116	35.2
State	25,463,785	1,388,992	5.5	182,455	13.1	152,749	11.0	1,053,788	75.9
Local, total	29,573,721	2,602,216	8.8	1,540,980	59.2	708,908	27.2	352,328	13.5
Counties	6,925,972	1,180,892	17.1	313,648	26.6	532,066	45.1	335,178	28.4
Municipalities	8,389,250	1,421,324	16.9	1,227,332	86.4	176,842	12.4	17,150	1.2
Oklahoma	13,527,223	862,949	6.4	401,607	46.5	152,149	17.6	309,193	35.8
State	6,728,578	432,561	6.4	51,208	11.8	98,774	22.8	282,579	65.3
Local, total	6,798,645	430,388	6.3	350,399	81.4	53,375	12.4	26,614	6.2
Counties	813,352	94,770	11.7	38,257	40.4	29,973	31.6	26,540	28.0
Municipalities	2,739,661	335,618	12.3	312,142	93.0	23,402	7.0	74	0.0
Oregon	18,458,673	1,214,688	6.6	532,398	43.8	246,964	20.3	435,326	35.8
State	8,748,278	517,763	5.9	102,363	19.8	159,613	30.8	255,787	49.4
Local, total	9,710,395	696,925	7.2	430,035	61.7	87,351	12.5	179,539	25.8
Counties	1,795,642	386,469	21.5	139,403	36.1	68,804	17.8	178,262	46.1
Municipalities	2,213,698	310,456	14.0	290,632	93.6	18,547	6.0	1,277	0.4
Pennsylvania	60,227,375	4,259,304	7.1	1,734,859	40.7	840,756	19.7	1,683,689	39.5
State	29,022,618	1,847,518	6.4	618,259	33.5	237,983	12.9	991,276	53.7
Local, total	31,204,757	2,411,786	7.7	1,116,600	46.3	602,773	25.0	692,413	28.7
Counties	4,463,609	923,971	20.7	71,350	7.7	380,810	41.2	471,811	51.1
Municipalities	8,321,513	1,487,815	17.9	1,045,250	70.3	221,963	14.9	220,602	14.8
Rhode Island	5,562,264	369,466	6.6	164,101	44.4	89,141	24.1	116,224	31.5
State	3,556,083	226,336	6.4	28,826	12.7	81,286	35.9	116,224	51.4
Local, total	2,006,181	143,130	7.1	135,275	94.5	7,855	5.5	0	X
Municipalities	1,802,828	143,130	7.9	135,275	94.5	7,855	5.5	0	X
South Carolina	17,863,572	1,085,504	6.1	448,031	41.3	148,972	13.7	488,501	45.0
State	9,679,487	566,578	5.9	132,763	23.4	42,449	7.5	391,366	69.1
Local, total	8,184,085	518,926	6.3	315,268	60.8	106,523	20.5	97,135	18.7
Counties	2,012,290	340,441	16.9	152,543	44.8	92,939	27.3	94,959	27.9
Municipalities	1,271,728	178,485	14.0	162,725	91.2	13,584	7.6	2,176	1.2
South Dakota	3,082,295	184,418	6.0	80,207	43.5	45,185	24.5	59,026	32.0
State	1,605,264	86,044	5.4	19,846	23.1	22,433	26.1	43,765	50.9
Local, total	1,477,031	98,374	6.7	60,361	61.4	22,752	23.1	15,261	15.5
Counties	223,840	56,568	25.3	20,103	35.5	21,825	38.6	14,640	25.9
Municipalities	511,917	41,806	8.2	40,258	96.3	927	2.2	621	1.5
Tennessee	25,758,795	1,500,591	5.8	659,599	44.0	309,157	20.6	531,835	35.4
State	10,311,888	555,416	5.4	82,000	14.8	120,618	21.7	352,798	63.5
Local, total	15,446,907	945,175	6.1	577,599	61.1	188,539	19.9	179,037	18.9
Counties	5,659,040	439,963	7.8	150,476	34.2	142,283	32.3	147,204	33.5
Municipalities	8,841,367	505,212	5.7	427,123	84.5	46,256	9.2	31,833	6.3

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1996--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$83,495,236	\$6,782,792	8.1%	\$2,581,529	38.1%	\$1,013,587	14.9%	\$3,187,676	47.0%
State	33,717,344	2,709,953	8.0	290,072	10.7	306,605	11.3	2,113,276	78.0
Local, total	49,777,892	4,072,839	8.2	2,291,457	56.3	706,982	17.4	1,074,400	26.4
Counties	6,922,675	2,029,636	29.3	494,266	24.4	573,275	28.2	962,095	47.4
Municipalities	14,232,893	2,043,203	14.4	1,797,191	88.0	133,707	6.5	112,305	5.5
Utah	9,882,454	648,551	6.6	264,535	40.8	163,819	25.3	220,197	34.0
State	4,645,009	315,481	6.8	43,574	13.8	114,300	36.2	157,607	50.0
Local, total	5,237,445	333,070	6.4	220,961	66.3	49,519	14.9	62,590	18.8
Counties	733,539	183,108	25.0	82,473	45.0	38,045	20.8	62,590	34.2
Municipalities	1,315,237	149,962	11.4	138,488	92.3	11,474	7.7	0	X
Vermont	2,893,181	141,112	4.9	67,431	47.8	30,550	21.6	43,131	30.6
State	1,747,918	105,910	6.1	33,825	31.9	28,998	27.4	43,087	40.7
Local, total	1,145,263	35,202	3.1	33,606	95.5	1,552	4.4	44	0.1
Counties	5,906	2,643	44.8	2,456	92.9	169	6.4	18	0.7
Municipalities	431,127	32,559	7.6	31,150	95.7	1,383	4.2	26	0.1
Virginia	29,029,840	2,256,253	7.8	910,445	40.4	348,614	15.5	997,194	44.2
State	13,370,249	961,528	7.2	159,314	16.6	175,808	18.3	626,406	65.1
Local, total	15,659,591	1,294,725	8.3	751,131	58.0	172,806	13.3	370,788	28.6
Counties	8,037,274	653,819	8.1	358,959	54.9	94,711	14.5	200,149	30.6
Municipalities	6,674,015	640,906	9.6	392,172	61.2	78,095	12.2	170,639	26.6
Washington	34,580,855	2,005,775	5.8	806,145	40.2	438,991	21.9	760,639	37.9
State	15,655,799	674,734	4.3	119,399	17.7	58,205	8.6	497,130	73.7
Local, total	18,925,056	1,331,041	7.0	686,746	51.6	380,786	28.6	263,509	19.8
Counties	3,251,351	762,450	23.5	225,580	29.6	304,712	40.0	232,158	30.4
Municipalities	4,561,667	568,591	12.5	461,166	81.1	76,074	13.4	31,351	5.5
West Virginia	8,436,836	326,833	3.9	132,766	40.6	90,365	27.6	103,702	31.7
State	5,250,976	183,713	3.5	39,241	21.4	63,233	34.4	81,239	44.2
Local, total	3,185,860	143,120	4.5	93,525	65.3	27,132	19.0	22,463	15.7
Counties	532,189	73,708	13.8	28,561	38.7	22,935	31.1	22,212	30.1
Municipalities	623,443	69,412	11.1	64,964	93.6	4,197	6.0	251	0.4
Wisconsin	26,610,126	1,889,624	7.1	873,491	46.2	376,823	19.9	639,310	33.8
State	10,699,681	653,916	6.1	59,449	9.1	169,308	25.9	425,159	65.0
Local, total	15,910,445	1,235,708	7.8	814,042	65.9	207,515	16.8	214,151	17.3
Counties	3,959,778	608,720	15.4	228,228	37.5	166,506	27.4	213,986	35.2
Municipalities	4,497,222	626,988	13.9	585,814	93.4	41,009	6.5	165	0.0
Wyoming	3,041,563	171,353	5.6	77,631	45.3	41,405	24.2	52,317	30.5
State	1,375,444	65,503	4.8	9,943	15.2	24,256	37.0	31,304	47.8
Local, total	1,666,119	105,850	6.4	67,688	63.9	17,149	16.2	21,013	19.9
Counties	372,930	57,827	15.5	24,553	42.5	12,503	21.6	20,771	35.9
Municipalities	350,261	48,023	13.7	43,135	89.8	4,646	9.7	242	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 3.

Table 1.6

Justice system per capita expenditures					
By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-96 <sup>a</sup>					
Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	170.83	83.63	123.93
1994	260,341	397.44	176.71	86.82	133.92
1995	262,755	429.56	185.13	93.14	151.29
1996	264,741	454.01	200.22	98.81	154.98

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They may differ from population data taken from previous *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts* reports because those tables were developed when only preliminary estimates were available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178278 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 11.

Table 1.7

State and local justice system per capita expenditures					
By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1996 <sup>a</sup>					
State <sup>b</sup>	Estimated population 1996 <sup>c</sup> (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	265,284	\$387.19	\$168.60	\$77.14	\$141.44
Alabama	4,273	242.94	117.51	50.92	74.50
Alaska	607	738.08	240.16	255.82	242.10
Arizona	4,428	402.92	175.46	93.63	133.84
Arkansas	2,510	219.65	101.14	38.00	80.51
California	31,878	531.86	226.13	118.17	187.56
Colorado	3,823	356.34	156.96	70.57	128.81
Connecticut	3,274	396.17	171.10	83.23	141.83
Delaware	725	431.31	176.09	99.96	155.26
District of Columbia	543	1269.53	457.50	274.58	537.45
Florida	14,400	468.18	210.69	82.35	175.14
Georgia	7,353	336.15	136.74	54.05	145.36
Hawaii	1,184	373.61	152.76	131.32	89.52
Idaho	1,189	304.13	129.84	69.96	104.33
Illinois	11,847	359.04	192.30	64.67	102.07
Indiana	5,841	233.59	106.25	42.58	84.76
Iowa	2,852	247.44	116.84	64.43	66.17
Kansas	2,572	291.70	141.52	63.29	86.89
Kentucky	3,884	224.15	95.82	48.95	79.38
Louisiana	4,351	316.78	156.70	59.50	100.59
Maine	1,243	212.67	103.71	36.52	72.43
Maryland	5,072	424.56	176.40	75.67	172.49
Massachusetts	6,092	390.22	183.18	85.12	121.92
Michigan	9,594	386.23	152.25	78.29	155.70
Minnesota	4,658	311.70	140.02	74.16	97.52
Mississippi	2,716	233.02	105.51	37.56	89.96
Missouri	5,359	262.50	134.38	42.30	85.82
Montana	879	260.79	115.58	61.54	83.68
Nebraska	1,652	238.66	106.90	47.41	84.35
Nevada	1,603	498.93	213.41	107.25	178.27
New Hampshire	1,162	265.98	125.78	64.39	75.81
New Jersey	7,988	488.20	225.00	122.19	141.01
New Mexico	1,713	379.90	164.77	75.00	140.13
New York	18,185	573.57	256.44	107.61	209.52
North Carolina	7,323	331.64	136.28	51.10	144.25
North Dakota	644	174.09	83.22	50.97	39.90
Ohio	11,173	357.22	154.25	77.12	125.85
Oklahoma	3,301	261.42	121.66	46.09	93.67
Oregon	3,204	379.12	166.17	77.08	135.87
Pennsylvania	12,056	353.29	143.90	69.74	139.66
Rhode Island	990	373.20	165.76	90.04	117.40
South Carolina	3,699	293.46	121.12	40.27	132.06
South Dakota	732	251.94	109.57	61.73	80.64
Tennessee	5,320	282.07	123.98	58.11	99.97
Texas	19,128	354.60	134.96	52.99	166.65
Utah	2,000	324.28	132.27	81.91	110.10
Vermont	589	239.58	114.48	51.87	73.23
Virginia	6,675	338.02	136.40	52.23	149.39
Washington	5,533	362.51	145.70	79.34	137.47
West Virginia	1,826	178.99	72.71	49.49	56.79
Wisconsin	5,160	366.21	169.28	73.03	123.90
Wyoming	481	356.24	161.40	86.08	108.77

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 8.

Table 1.8

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-96<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
1993	19,091,342	15,965,881	14,239,710	1,479,871	246,300	3,125,461	2,999,462	125,999
1994	21,266,053	17,741,937	15,776,174	1,695,718	270,045	3,524,116	3,319,462	204,654
1995	24,091,069	20,095,376	17,674,884	2,080,678	339,814	3,995,693	3,662,847	332,846
1996	25,294,111	20,893,235	19,035,102	1,524,590	333,543	4,400,876	4,156,806	244,070
<b>Percent distribution</b>								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2
1993	100	83.6	74.6	7.8	1.3	16.4	15.7	0.7
1994	100	83.4	74.2	8.0	1.3	16.6	15.6	1.0
1995	100	83.4	73.4	8.6	1.4	16.6	15.2	1.4
1996	100	82.6	75.3	6.0	1.3	17.4	16.4	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178277 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 10.

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments**

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1996

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions					Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$25,294,111	\$20,893,235	\$19,035,102	\$1,524,590	\$333,543	82.6%	\$4,400,876	\$4,156,806	\$244,070	17.4%
Alabama	215,517	166,517	163,627	1,979	911	77.3	49,000	47,383	1,617	22.7
Alaska	146,571	135,897	130,693	2,909	2,295	92.7	10,674	10,603	71	7.3
Arizona	444,987	382,355	348,448	18,840	15,067	85.9	62,632	61,335	1,297	14.1
Arkansas	163,666	134,533	129,756	1,902	2,875	82.2	29,133	22,786	6,347	17.8
California	3,716,465	3,360,564	3,058,218	267,554	34,792	90.4	355,901	345,110	10,791	9.6
Colorado	336,374	203,052	182,751	10,782	9,519	60.4	133,322	131,064	2,258	39.6
Connecticut	464,360	368,834	351,593	14,612	2,629	79.4	95,526	93,956	1,570	20.6
Delaware	112,563	86,936	86,549	0	387	77.2	25,627	24,226	1,401	22.8
Florida	1,644,746	1,037,311	914,933	99,405	22,973	63.1	607,435	577,535	29,900	36.9
Georgia	791,862	543,149	512,679	23,690	6,780	68.6	248,713	238,729	9,984	31.4
Hawaii	105,997	91,644	83,589	7,753	302	86.5	14,353	14,323	30	13.5
Idaho	97,560	81,839	71,460	7,459	2,920	83.9	15,721	14,732	989	16.1
Illinois	834,288	734,635	668,734	56,310	9,591	88.1	99,653	96,694	2,959	11.9
Indiana	350,055	333,681	319,725	5,886	8,070	95.3	16,374	15,611	763	4.7
Iowa	141,371	133,671	131,840	0	1,831	94.6	7,700	7,496	204	5.4
Kansas	177,513	153,992	147,066	4,480	2,446	86.7	23,521	23,280	241	13.3
Kentucky	210,468	171,691	159,653	9,304	2,734	81.6	38,777	38,085	692	18.4
Louisiana	311,329	242,916	238,084	1,849	2,983	78.0	68,413	66,306	2,107	22.0
Maine	64,002	50,497	46,155	4,041	301	78.9	13,505	13,489	16	21.1
Maryland	736,312	398,926	395,043	330	3,553	54.2	337,386	290,064	47,322	45.8
Massachusetts	483,176	411,754	384,041	19,105	8,608	85.2	71,422	69,399	2,023	14.8
Michigan	1,211,539	1,072,712	1,004,498	60,099	8,115	88.5	138,827	138,079	748	11.5
Minnesota	255,154	178,141	170,301	6,302	1,538	69.8	77,013	75,345	1,668	30.2
Mississippi	207,195	187,383	134,732	50,095	2,556	90.4	19,812	19,484	328	9.6
Missouri	312,039	265,612	251,679	327	13,606	85.1	46,427	45,144	1,283	14.9
Montana	66,232	35,657	29,089	6,092	476	53.8	30,575	30,274	301	46.2
Nebraska	93,578	51,699	50,446	1,134	119	55.2	41,879	40,158	1,721	44.8
Nevada	149,821	128,866	120,504	5,562	2,800	86.0	20,955	20,585	370	14.0
New Hampshire	61,383	50,176	46,853	906	2,417	81.7	11,207	11,012	195	18.3
New Jersey	771,161	536,895	530,614	4,056	2,225	69.6	234,266	230,658	3,608	30.4
New Mexico	173,644	134,445	122,329	11,365	751	77.4	39,199	37,761	1,438	22.6
New York	2,106,986	1,871,581	1,578,377	278,186	15,018	88.8	235,405	218,648	16,757	11.2
North Carolina	856,867	709,443	612,644	80,527	16,272	82.8	147,424	141,960	5,464	17.2
North Dakota	16,539	14,643	14,168	315	160	88.5	1,896	1,888	8	11.5
Ohio	1,053,788	879,604	765,588	103,028	10,988	83.5	174,184	151,003	23,181	16.5
Oklahoma	282,579	165,227	143,890	4,762	16,575	58.5	117,352	113,844	3,508	41.5
Oregon	255,787	209,174	166,218	42,489	467	81.8	46,613	43,778	2,835	18.2
Pennsylvania	991,276	945,136	847,375	87,035	10,726	95.3	46,140	46,140	0	4.7
Rhode Island	116,224	105,124	104,763	245	116	90.4	11,100	8,307	2,793	9.6
South Carolina	391,366	347,085	306,297	35,048	5,740	88.7	44,281	43,500	781	11.3
South Dakota	43,765	26,784	25,976	336	472	61.2	16,981	16,853	128	38.8
Tennessee	352,798	282,420	277,030	3,873	1,517	80.1	70,378	69,476	902	19.9
Texas	2,113,276	1,916,466	1,753,913	125,605	36,948	90.7	196,810	192,713	4,097	9.3
Utah	157,607	108,882	107,339	744	799	69.1	48,725	47,332	1,393	30.9
Vermont	43,087	38,168	37,748	0	420	88.6	4,919	4,910	9	11.4
Virginia	626,406	604,397	570,036	17,204	17,157	96.5	22,009	21,910	99	3.5
Washington	497,130	376,689	323,952	37,384	15,353	75.8	120,441	115,460	4,981	24.2
West Virginia	81,239	73,613	71,971	0	1,642	90.6	7,626	7,614	12	9.4
Wisconsin	425,159	327,809	319,182	1,893	6,734	77.1	97,350	54,470	42,880	22.9
Wyoming	31,304	25,010	22,953	1,788	269	79.9	6,294	6,294	0	20.1

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 10.

Table 1.10

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**Fiscal years 1999 (actual) and 2000-2005 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1999	Estimated					
	actual	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	\$27,392	\$27,448	\$28,877	\$28,934	\$29,685	\$31,944	\$32,834
Discretionary, total	26,488	26,647	27,468	28,211	28,980	29,776	30,601
Federal law enforcement activities, total	11,870	12,058	12,495	12,869	13,254	13,656	14,069
Criminal investigations <sup>b</sup>	4,338	4,493	4,652	4,789	4,931	5,077	5,229
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	558	565	587	606	625	645	665
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	4,743	4,808	4,990	5,141	5,300	5,463	5,631
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	279	281	287	292	298	304	310
Tax law, criminal investigations <sup>d</sup>	367	385	401	415	428	443	458
Other law enforcement activities	1,585	1,526	1,578	1,626	1,672	1,724	1,776
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	6,425	6,866	7,059	7,251	7,451	7,656	7,872
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,628	2,763	2,836	2,919	3,006	3,096	3,190
Representation of indigents in civil cases	300	304	310	316	323	329	336
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	3,497	3,799	3,913	4,016	4,122	4,231	4,346
Correctional activities <sup>e</sup>	3,302	3,673	3,779	3,875	3,974	4,076	4,183
Criminal justice assistance <sup>f</sup>	4,891	4,050	4,135	4,216	4,301	4,388	4,477
Mandatory, total	904	801	1,409	723	705	2,168	2,233
Federal law enforcement activities, total	94	-185	-216	-155	-185	1,264	1,314
Assets Forfeiture Fund	560	484	463	430	440	451	459
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	1,533	1,627	1,624	1,675	1,712	1,750	1,791
Customs and immigration service fees <sup>c</sup>	-2,480	-2,716	-2,736	-2,669	-2,779	-1,382	-1,385
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	481	420	433	439	442	445	449
Federal litigative and judicial activities <sup>g</sup>	460	454	533	498	510	523	539
Correctional activities	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5
Criminal justice assistance, total	353	536	1,096	384	384	385	385
Crime victims' fund	321	503	1,063	350	350	350	350
Public safety officers' benefits	32	33	33	34	34	35	35

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in 2000. The "budget authority" (actual or estimated) is the authority becoming available during the year to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Spending is divided into two categories: discretionary spending and mandatory (direct) spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process and includes items such as funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies. Mandatory spending is controlled by authorizing legislation; the major entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending because payments for these programs are authorized in permanent laws. (Source, pp. 287, 448.) The negative figures appearing in the table represent Governmental receipts and collections such as court fines, customs duties, certain licensing fees, and various other collections from the public. These figures are deducted from the gross budget authority.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

<sup>d</sup>Internal Revenue Service.

<sup>e</sup>Federal prison system and detention trustee program.

<sup>f</sup>Law enforcement assistance, violent crime reduction, and community policing.

<sup>g</sup>Federal judicial officers salaries and expenses, and other mandatory programs.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 2001* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2000), p. 322. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1989-2000<sup>a</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1989	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>c</sup>	1999 <sup>c</sup>	2000 <sup>c</sup>
Total	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,011	\$3,251,347	\$3,733,066	\$3,743,045	\$3,457,158
Executive direction and control	22,292	24,240	25,169	26,641 <sup>d</sup>	27,219	29,600	31,702	28,696	30,579	35,039	38,103	44,103
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000	30,000	41,148	46,148	43,448
Justice statistical programs	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,529	25,029	25,505
State and local assistance programs												
Anti-drug abuse formula (Byrne grants)	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000	500,000	505,000	505,000	500,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	29,700	49,636	66,994	73,500	223,000 <sup>e</sup>	116,500	62,000	60,000	60,000	46,500	47,000	52,000
Counterterrorism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,000	19,000	0	152,000
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000	50,000	45,000	45,000	0
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	3,000	12,500	15,000	0
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
Indian tribal courts program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	5,000
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000	523,000	523,000	523,000	523,000
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	750	750	1,300	1,300
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717	30,608	32,276	33,003	31,809	32,541
Regional Information Sharing System <sup>f</sup>	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500	14,500	20,000	20,000	20,000
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500	670,000	720,500	720,500	686,500
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000	330,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000	30,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Telemarketing fraud prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50	550	1,000	1,000	1,000
Weed and Seed program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	33,500	33,500	33,500
White Collar Crime Information Center <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850	3,850	5,350	7,350	9,250
Juvenile justice programs												
Block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	250,000	250,000	250,000
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,000	7,000
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	10,000
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Juvenile justice discretionary programs	18,050 <sup>d</sup>	21,044	22,796	22,823 <sup>d</sup>	23,372 <sup>d</sup>	44,640	70,600	70,600	80,100	130,850	193,394	196,910
Juvenile justice formula grants	45,750 <sup>d</sup>	48,361	49,255	49,735 <sup>d</sup>	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600	85,100	95,100	77,556	76,540
Missing Alzheimer's program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	900	900	900	900
Missing children	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971	5,971	12,256	17,168	19,952
Violence against women programs												
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000	33,000	59,000	34,000	34,000
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000	145,000	172,000	206,750	206,750
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000	8,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
Crime Victims Fund <sup>h</sup>	93,559	123,250	126,750	127,968	150,000	138,534	178,891	227,707	528,942	362,891	324,038	985,185 <sup>i</sup>
Programs previously funded by OJP <sup>j</sup>												
Emergency assistance <sup>k</sup>	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High intensity drug trafficking areas <sup>l</sup>	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariel Cuban <sup>m</sup>	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime Bill programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	11,900	1,950	27,750	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs\* funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1989-2000<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.<sup>c</sup>Appropriations.<sup>d</sup>Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.<sup>e</sup>Includes \$150 million supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.<sup>f</sup>A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.<sup>g</sup>This previously was part of the Regional Information Sharing System.<sup>h</sup>Represents amount deposited in previous year.<sup>i</sup>Obligation limitation of \$500 million.<sup>j</sup>Previously funded OJP programs may still be operational for either of the following reasons: (1) the program may be operating on funds appropriated in prior fiscal years; (2) the program may be subsumed under another program that is currently funded.<sup>k</sup>A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.<sup>l</sup>Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.<sup>m</sup>Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.12

**Federal drug control budget**By function, fiscal years 1991-99 (actual) and 2000 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Function								
	Total	Supply reduction							
		Demand reduction		Domestic law enforcement		International		Interdiction	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1991	\$10,957.6	\$3,695.0	34%	\$4,601.3	42%	\$633.4	6%	\$2,027.9	19%
1992	11,910.1	4,095.3	34	5,194.3	44	660.4	6	1,960.2	16
1993	12,171.1	4,214.3	35	5,922.3	49	523.4	4	1,511.1	12
1994	12,184.4	4,424.5	36	6,118.9	50	329.4	3	1,311.6	11
1995	13,251.2	4,691.9	35	6,983.4	53	295.8	2	1,280.1	10
1996	13,454.0	4,449.5	33	7,393.7	55	289.8	2	1,321.0	10
1997	14,790.8	4,942.9	33	7,700.6	52	424.1	3	1,723.3	12
1998	15,848.3	5,224.4	33	8,490.1	54	496.9	3	1,636.9	10
1999	17,711.2	5,570.6	31	8,948.1	51	774.7	4	2,417.9	14
2000	18,455.0 <sup>b</sup>	5,953.2	32	9,035.7	49	1,543.4	8	1,922.7	10

Note: "Demand reduction" refers to programs and research related to drug abuse treatment and prevention that are designed to reduce the demand for drugs. "Supply reduction" refers to a wide scope of law enforcement-related activities designed to reduce the supply of drugs.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, **National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2001 Budget Summary** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2000), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes \$954.4 million for U.S. support of "Plan Colombia," a counternarcotics effort in the Andean region, primarily in Colombia.

Table 1.13

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 1999 (actual) and 2000 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1999 actual	2000 estimated	Agency	1999 actual	2000 estimated
Total Federal program	\$17,711.2	\$17,500.6 <sup>b</sup>	Department of Justice	\$7,398.5	\$7,443.2
Supply reduction	\$12,140.6	\$11,547.4	Assets Forfeiture Fund	583.0	507.0
Percent	68.5%	66.0%	U.S. attorneys	193.6	207.7
Demand reduction	\$5,570.6	\$5,953.2	Bureau of Prisons	2,072.0	2,118.7
Percent	31.5%	34.0%	Community Oriented Policing		
Department of Agriculture	\$26.8	\$27.9	Services	417.1	196.4
Agricultural Research Service	5.3	4.8	Criminal Division	30.6	31.5
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	1,304.0	1,341.3
Special Supplemental Nutrition			Federal Bureau of Investigation	589.4	658.9
Program for Women, Infants, and			Federal prisoner detention	279.9	319.2
Children (WIC)	15.7	16.3	Immigration and Naturalization		
Corporation for National and			Service	428.7	484.6
Community Service	7.2	7.4	Interagency Crime and Drug		
District of Columbia Court Services			Enforcement	304.2	316.8
and Offender Supervision	4.2	20.5	INTERPOL	0.2	0.2
Department of Defense	974.9	1,005.2	U.S. Marshals Service	265.1	284.4
Intelligence Community Management			Office of Justice Programs	930.5	976.3
Account	27.0	27.0	Tax Division	0.2	0.4
Department of Education	663.2	698.1	Department of Labor	55.4	74.8
Department of Health and Human			Office of National Drug Control Policy	453.2	461.4
Services	2,866.1	3,078.9	Operations <sup>c</sup>	21.2	22.8
Administration for Children and			High intensity drug trafficking areas	186.5	191.3
Families	56.5	63.6	Counter Drug Technology		
Centers for Disease Control and			Assessment Center	29.0	32.1
Prevention	143.1	174.3	Special Forfeiture Fund	216.5	215.3
Food and Drug Administration	34.0	34.0	Small Business Administration	4.0	3.5
Health Care Financing			Department of State	498.7	282.8
Administration	400.0	450.0	Bureau of International Narcotics		
Health Resources and Services			and Law Enforcement	489.2	273.8
Administration	52.6	58.9	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and		
Indian Health Service	44.3	45.3	Consular Service	1.0	1.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse			Public diplomacy <sup>d</sup>	8.5	8.0
and National Institute on Alcohol			Department of Transportation	871.1	631.0
Abuse and Alcoholism	653.7	730.2	U.S. Coast Guard	815.3	573.6
Substance Abuse and Mental Health			Federal Aviation Administration	23.6	26.3
Services Administration	1,482.0	1,522.7	National Highway Traffic Safety		
Department of Housing and Urban			Administration	32.2	31.2
Development	310.0	310.0	Department of the Treasury	1,756.5	1,499.6
Department of the Interior	33.0	35.8	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	17.5	20.3	Firearms	231.7	252.0
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	U.S. Customs Service	956.1	660.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	Federal Law Enforcement Training		
National Park Service	9.5	9.5	Center	78.6	68.9
The Federal Judiciary	719.7	782.0	Financial Crimes Enforcement		
			Network	7.4	8.9
			Interagency Crime and Drug		
			Enforcement	75.9	75.3
			Internal Revenue Service	72.4	85.4
			U.S. Secret Service	87.4	77.9
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	247.0	271.2
			Department of Veterans Affairs	1,041.7	1,111.4

Note: See Note, table 1.12.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Does not include \$954.4 million for U.S. support of "Plan Colombia," a counternarcotics effort in the Andean region, primarily in Colombia. Therefore the total, \$17,500.6, will differ from table 1.12.<sup>c</sup>Prior to 1999, category was titled "Salaries and expenses."<sup>d</sup>Prior to 1999, administered through the U.S. Information Agency.Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *FY 2001 Budget Summary* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2000), pp. 9-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.14

**Allocation of Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds**

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1997-2000

Jurisdiction	Funds allocated				Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions 1997-2000
	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Alabama	\$8,072,000	\$8,160,000	\$8,184,000	\$7,923,000	50.95%
Alaska	2,211,000	2,242,000	2,239,000	2,169,000	21.97
Arizona	8,016,000	8,410,000	8,562,000	8,410,000	61.04
Arkansas	5,231,000	5,313,000	5,306,000	5,131,000	54.87
California	51,972,000	52,716,000	52,975,000	51,501,000	63.15
Colorado	7,259,000	7,433,000	7,501,000	7,336,000	58.82
Connecticut	6,501,000	6,547,000	6,503,000	6,263,700	36.96
Delaware	2,394,000	2,432,000	2,435,000	2,369,000	26.87
District of Columbia	2,132,000	2,139,000	2,110,000	2,030,000	100.00
Florida	23,991,000	24,505,000	24,747,000	24,181,000	61.56
Georgia	12,806,000	13,131,000	13,260,000	12,986,000	53.39
Hawaii	3,148,000	3,173,000	3,164,000	3,061,000	46.45
Idaho	3,110,000	3,182,000	3,202,000	3,115,000	52.41
Illinois	20,240,000	20,384,000	20,327,000	19,763,000	64.51
Indiana	10,562,000	10,690,000	10,660,000	10,304,000	56.78
Iowa	5,806,000	5,865,000	5,834,000	5,630,000	40.79
Kansas	5,362,000	5,414,000	5,421,000	5,271,000	47.49
Kentucky	7,441,000	7,531,000	7,526,000	7,283,000	32.30
Louisiana	8,215,000	8,285,000	8,237,000	7,949,000	51.92
Maine	3,236,000	3,269,000	3,253,000	3,139,000	41.59
Maryland	9,340,000	9,448,000	9,426,000	9,127,000	44.47
Massachusetts <sup>a</sup>	10,996,000	11,096,000	11,066,000	10,685,000	34.52
Michigan	16,577,000	16,748,000	16,926,000	16,334,000	53.10
Minnesota	8,645,000	8,780,000	8,771,000	8,497,000	70.29
Mississippi	5,574,000	5,646,800	5,638,000	5,460,000	52.52
Missouri	9,791,000	9,912,000	9,920,000	9,595,000	58.22
Montana	2,640,000	2,682,000	2,671,000	2,580,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,871,000	3,929,000	3,918,000	3,784,000	60.36
Nevada	3,699,000	3,850,000	3,950,000	3,913,000	62.01
New Hampshire	\$3,086,000	\$3,139,000	\$3,142,000	\$3,048,000	51.46%
New Jersey	14,001,000	14,156,000	14,168,000	13,714,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,949,000	4,028,000	4,035,000	3,898,000	42.23
New York	30,367,000	30,614,000	30,329,000	29,198,000	63.29
North Carolina	12,797,000	13,082,000	13,162,000	12,839,000	41.36
North Dakota	2,272,000	2,301,000	2,290,000	2,207,000	56.16
Ohio	19,149,000	19,296,000	19,189,000	18,477,000	64.42
Oklahoma	6,506,000	6,590,000	6,578,000	6,375,000	45.41
Oregon	6,286,000	6,434,000	6,460,000	6,276,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	20,628,000	20,722,000	20,525,000	19,696,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,832,000	2,861,000	2,845,000	2,746,000	41.76
South Carolina	7,141,000	7,233,000	7,288,000	7,128,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,413,000	2,445,000	2,445,000	2,361,000	47.16
Tennessee	9,683,000	9,849,000	9,865,000	9,583,000	48.78
Texas	31,311,000	32,137,000	32,416,000	31,636,000	65.60
Utah	4,376,000	4,491,000	4,562,000	4,456,000	49.76
Vermont	2,181,000	2,213,000	2,206,000	2,134,000	25.11
Virginia	11,871,000	12,037,000	12,054,000	11,677,000	30.04
Washington	9,964,000	10,193,000	10,254,000	9,981,000	60.25
West Virginia	4,178,000	4,209,000	4,172,000	4,012,000	47.93
Wisconsin	9,469,000	9,591,000	9,547,000	9,264,000	61.98
Wyoming	2,013,000	2,040,000	2,031,000	1,965,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	7,272,000	7,368,000	7,396,000	7,165,000	0.00
Virgin Islands	1,405,000	1,427,000	1,426,000	1,381,000	0.00
American Samoa	929,290	943,360	942,690	913,210	67.00
Guam	1,456,000	1,477,000	1,476,000	1,429,000	0.00
Northern Marianas	457,710	464,640	464,310	449,790	33.00

Note: The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, provides funds to State and local jurisdictions for the purposes of crime prevention and control, and improving criminal justice systems. Emphasis is on violent crime and serious offenders, and on the enforcement of State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation).

BJA makes program funds available through two types of grant programs: discretionary and formula. Discretionary funds are awarded directly to public and private agencies and nonprofit organizations; formula funds are awarded to the States, which then make subawards to State and local units of government. The above data reflect awards under the formula grant program and the minimum percentage that is required to be passed to local jurisdictions. (Source, **2000**, pp. 1, 2.)

<sup>a</sup>The percent to be passed to local jurisdictions was 36.64% for fiscal 1997, 1998, and 1999, and 34.52% for fiscal 2000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1997**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 1998**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 1999**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 2000**, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

**Justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1995

Activity	Employees and payroll (dollar amounts in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
<u>Total justice system</u>							
Total employees	1,983,750	167,115	634,692	1,181,943	8.4%	32.0%	59.6%
Full-time employees	NA	NA	612,774	1,045,148	NA	37.0	63.0
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	626,409	1,099,394	NA	36.3	63.7
October payrolls	\$5,812,712	720,212	1,776,638	3,315,862	12.4	30.6	57.0
<u>Police protection</u>							
Total employees	926,086	86,087	91,252	748,747	9.3	9.9	80.9
Full-time employees	NA	NA	88,688	654,781	NA	11.9	88.1
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	89,564	689,069	NA	11.5	88.5
October payrolls	\$2,866,683	389,681	286,650	2,190,352	13.6	10.0	76.4
<u>Judicial and legal</u>							
Total employees	401,445	52,535	130,169	218,741	13.1	32.4	54.5
Full-time employees	NA	NA	122,397	190,806	NA	39.1	60.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	127,637	203,448	NA	38.6	61.4
October payrolls	\$1,211,051	217,404	428,295	565,352	18.0	35.4	46.7
<u>Corrections</u>							
Total employees	656,219	28,493	413,271	214,455	4.3	63.0	32.7
Full-time employees	NA	NA	401,689	199,561	NA	66.8	33.2
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	409,208	206,877	NA	66.4	33.6
October payrolls	\$1,734,978	113,127	1,061,693	560,158	6.5	61.2	32.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. The U.S. Bureau of the Census changed the reference month for employment and payroll data from October to March after the 1995 data collection. The data for 1995 refer to the month of October. No data were collected during the period of transition, consequently, there are no 1996 employment and payroll data. The 1997 data, when they become available, will refer to March 1997. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 2.

Table 1.16

**Justice system payroll**By level of government, United States, October 1982-95<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

October payroll	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,366	1,227,871	1,642,465
1994	5,399,260	656,454	4,742,806	1,632,246	3,110,560	1,343,227	1,767,333
1995	5,812,712	720,212	5,092,500	1,776,638	3,315,862	1,426,094	1,889,768

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178271 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 4.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$37,711,045	\$5,092,500	13.5%	\$2,477,002	48.6%	\$993,647	19.5%	\$1,621,851	31.8%
State	10,923,919	1,776,638	16.3	286,650	16.1	428,295	24.1	1,061,693	59.8
Local, total	26,787,125	3,315,862	12.4	2,190,352	66.1	565,352	17.0	560,158	16.9
Counties	6,395,422	1,426,094	22.3	553,523	38.8	429,703	30.1	442,869	31.1
Municipalities	8,271,899	1,889,768	22.8	1,636,828	86.6	135,650	7.2	117,290	6.2
Alabama	519,584	52,653	10.1	26,348	50.0	11,384	21.6	14,921	28.3
State	190,640	21,232	11.1	3,075	14.5	8,120	38.2	10,036	47.3
Local, total	328,944	31,421	9.6	23,273	74.1	3,264	10.4	4,885	15.5
Counties	43,834	11,775	26.9	5,334	45.3	2,075	17.6	4,366	37.1
Municipalities	76,614	19,646	25.6	17,939	91.3	1,188	6.0	518	2.6
Alaska	169,930	18,336	10.8	8,655	47.2	4,846	26.4	4,835	26.4
State	79,760	11,027	13.8	1,947	17.7	4,378	39.7	4,702	42.6
Local, total	90,170	7,308	8.1	6,708	91.8	468	6.4	133	1.8
Boroughs	26,702	602	2.3	423	70.3	139	23.1	40	6.7
Municipalities	59,047	6,707	11.4	6,285	93.7	329	4.9	92	1.4
Arizona	550,456	84,364	15.3	37,740	44.7	19,761	23.4	26,863	31.8
State	142,280	25,074	17.6	5,265	21.0	3,915	15.6	15,894	63.4
Local, total	408,176	59,290	14.5	32,475	54.8	15,846	26.7	10,969	18.5
Counties	90,701	29,596	32.6	6,728	22.7	11,898	40.2	10,969	37.1
Municipalities	100,604	29,694	29.5	25,747	86.7	3,947	13.3	0	X
Arkansas	269,115	25,298	9.4	12,568	49.7	4,624	18.3	8,106	32.0
State	108,584	10,209	9.4	2,319	22.7	1,600	15.7	6,290	61.6
Local, total	160,531	15,089	9.4	10,249	67.9	3,024	20.0	1,816	12.0
Counties	23,055	6,201	26.9	2,373	38.3	2,113	34.1	1,715	27.7
Municipalities	33,311	8,888	26.7	7,876	88.6	911	10.2	101	1.1
California	4,931,813	781,711	15.9	378,341	48.4	159,695	20.4	243,675	31.2
State	1,186,496	201,794	17.0	40,024	19.8	12,275	6.1	149,495	74.1
Local, total	3,745,317	579,917	15.5	338,318	58.3	147,420	25.4	94,180	16.2
Counties	1,253,668	338,306	27.0	116,144	34.3	132,061	39.0	90,101	26.6
Municipalities	880,060	241,611	27.5	222,174	92.0	15,359	6.4	4,079	1.7
Colorado	546,616	68,316	12.5	32,682	47.8	15,516	22.7	20,119	29.4
State	182,416	24,584	13.5	3,184	13.0	9,404	38.3	11,996	48.8
Local, total	364,200	43,732	12.0	29,498	67.5	6,112	14.0	8,123	18.6
Counties	51,957	14,186	27.3	6,517	45.9	2,706	19.1	4,964	35.0
Municipalities	124,272	29,546	23.8	22,981	77.8	3,406	11.5	3,159	10.7
Connecticut	543,026	69,603	12.8	37,148	53.4	10,533	15.1	21,922	31.5
State	204,902	37,383	18.2	5,639	15.1	9,821	26.3	21,922	58.6
Local, total	338,124	32,220	9.5	31,508	97.8	712	2.2	0	X
Municipalities	320,371	32,220	10.1	31,508	97.8	712	2.2	0	X
Delaware	109,723	15,576	14.2	6,906	44.3	3,916	25.1	4,754	30.5
State	58,442	11,175	19.1	2,935	26.3	3,486	31.2	4,754	42.5
Local, total	51,281	4,401	8.6	3,971	90.2	430	9.8	0	X
Counties	6,308	1,778	28.2	1,576	88.6	202	11.4	0	X
Municipalities	8,427	2,623	31.1	2,395	91.3	228	8.7	0	X
District of Columbia	157,645	37,507	23.8	16,211	43.2	6,364	17.0	14,932	39.8
Local, total	157,645	37,507	23.8	16,211	43.2	6,364	17.0	14,932	39.8
Municipality	150,004	37,507	25.0	16,211	43.2	6,364	17.0	14,932	39.8
Florida	1,727,865	327,411	18.9	149,783	45.7	67,759	20.7	109,869	33.6
State	422,890	127,959	30.3	12,192	9.5	41,183	32.2	74,584	58.3
Local, total	1,304,976	199,452	15.3	137,592	69.0	26,576	13.3	35,284	17.7
Counties	414,665	125,816	30.3	67,473	53.6	24,704	19.6	33,640	26.7
Municipalities	253,586	73,636	29.0	70,118	95.2	1,873	2.5	1,645	2.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$975,408	\$120,931	12.4%	\$48,835	40.4%	\$20,335	16.8%	\$51,761	42.8%
State	271,880	49,353	18.2	6,271	12.7	4,658	9.4	38,424	77.9
Local, total	703,527	71,577	10.2	42,563	59.5	15,677	21.9	13,337	18.6
Counties	144,453	46,281	32.0	21,670	46.8	13,761	29.7	10,850	23.4
Municipalities	86,669	25,297	29.2	20,893	82.6	1,916	7.6	2,487	9.8
Hawaii	175,297	24,907	14.2	11,475	46.1	8,304	33.3	5,128	20.6
State	133,366	11,499	8.6	0	X	6,371	55.4	5,128	44.6
Local, total	41,931	13,408	32.0	11,475	85.6	1,933	14.4	0	X
Counties	14,052	4,304	30.6	3,530	82.0	773	18.0	0	X
Municipalities	30,807	9,104	29.6	7,945	87.3	1,159	12.7	0	X
Idaho	145,795	17,481	12.0	8,552	48.9	3,786	21.7	5,144	29.4
State	49,235	6,846	13.9	1,579	23.1	1,642	24.0	3,625	52.9
Local, total	96,560	10,635	11.0	6,972	65.6	2,143	20.2	1,520	14.3
Counties	22,751	6,621	29.1	3,190	48.2	1,911	28.9	1,520	23.0
Municipalities	15,023	4,014	26.7	3,782	94.2	232	5.8	0	X
Illinois	1,660,504	263,901	15.9	155,803	59.0	46,315	17.6	61,783	23.4
State	393,963	66,974	17.0	13,529	20.2	14,157	21.1	39,288	58.7
Local, total	1,266,541	196,927	15.5	142,274	72.2	32,158	16.3	22,495	11.4
Counties	202,708	67,160	33.1	14,817	22.1	29,863	44.5	22,479	33.5
Municipalities	382,923	129,767	33.9	127,457	98.2	2,295	1.8	16	0.0
Indiana	719,238	66,405	9.2	33,788	50.9	11,846	17.8	20,771	31.3
State	223,077	22,122	9.9	4,459	20.2	3,761	17.0	13,903	62.8
Local, total	496,161	44,283	8.9	29,329	66.2	8,085	18.3	6,869	15.5
Counties	87,304	17,830	20.4	6,516	36.5	5,405	30.3	5,909	33.1
Municipalities	105,282	26,453	25.1	22,814	86.2	2,680	10.1	959	3.6
Iowa	409,874	35,148	8.6	17,629	50.2	9,108	25.9	8,411	23.9
State	152,750	16,487	10.8	2,993	18.2	6,987	42.4	6,507	39.5
Local, total	257,124	18,660	7.3	14,636	78.4	2,121	11.4	1,903	10.2
Counties	44,841	8,229	18.4	4,539	55.2	1,791	21.8	1,899	23.1
Municipalities	53,347	10,431	19.6	10,096	96.8	330	3.2	5	0.0
Kansas	371,770	38,615	10.4	18,904	49.0	7,677	19.9	12,034	31.2
State	108,647	15,239	14.0	2,579	16.9	4,665	30.6	7,995	52.5
Local, total	263,123	23,376	8.9	16,324	69.8	3,013	12.9	4,039	17.3
Counties	45,597	10,651	23.4	4,688	44.0	1,993	18.7	3,970	37.3
Municipalities	51,301	12,725	24.8	11,637	91.4	1,020	8.0	69	0.5
Kentucky	492,841	43,136	8.8	18,064	41.9	10,671	24.7	14,402	33.4
State	172,862	23,707	13.7	4,180	17.6	8,742	36.9	10,784	45.5
Local, total	319,979	19,430	6.1	13,884	71.5	1,928	9.9	3,617	18.6
Counties	34,081	8,780	25.8	3,953	45.0	1,696	19.3	3,131	35.7
Municipalities	45,044	10,649	23.6	9,931	93.3	232	2.2	486	4.6
Louisiana	523,264	60,926	11.6	28,162	46.2	13,519	22.2	19,245	31.6
State	210,829	20,656	9.8	2,497	12.1	5,123	24.8	13,036	63.1
Local, total	312,435	40,270	12.9	25,665	63.7	8,396	20.8	6,209	15.4
Parishes	71,787	16,413	22.9	8,045	49.0	5,239	31.9	3,129	19.1
Municipalities	74,366	23,857	32.1	17,620	73.9	3,157	13.2	3,080	12.9
Maine	155,047	13,307	8.6	7,185	54.0	1,918	14.4	4,204	31.6
State	54,222	5,919	10.9	1,320	22.3	1,570	26.5	3,030	51.2
Local, total	100,825	7,388	7.3	5,865	79.4	349	4.7	1,174	15.9
Counties	4,963	2,369	47.7	903	38.1	293	12.4	1,174	49.5
Municipalities	57,021	5,019	8.8	4,963	98.9	56	1.1	0	X
Maryland	740,150	101,207	13.7	48,837	48.3	17,147	16.9	35,223	34.8
State	228,989	44,042	19.2	7,467	17.0	8,584	19.5	27,991	63.6
Local, total	511,161	57,165	11.2	41,370	72.4	8,563	15.0	7,232	12.7
Counties	414,319	37,252	9.0	23,459	63.0	6,561	17.6	7,232	19.4
Municipalities	104,525	19,913	19.1	17,911	89.9	2,002	10.1	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$864,037	\$114,502	13.3%	\$61,278	53.5%	\$21,334	18.6%	\$31,890	27.9%
State	241,864	46,013	19.0	6,810	14.8	20,263	44.0	18,940	41.2
Local, total	622,173	68,489	11.0	54,468	79.5	1,071	1.6	12,950	18.9
Counties	27,437	11,602	42.3	106	0.9	219	1.9	11,277	97.2
Municipalities	505,000	56,888	11.3	54,363	95.6	852	1.5	1,673	2.9
Michigan	1,406,934	175,698	12.5	76,715	43.7	32,532	18.5	66,451	37.8
State	425,630	74,269	17.4	10,354	13.9	10,621	14.3	53,295	71.8
Local, total	981,304	101,429	10.3	66,361	65.4	21,911	21.6	13,156	13.0
Counties	156,085	44,673	28.6	13,740	30.8	17,961	40.2	12,972	29.0
Municipalities	214,268	56,756	26.5	52,622	92.7	3,950	7.0	184	0.3
Minnesota	722,621	71,747	9.9	33,137	46.2	17,419	24.3	21,191	29.5
State	207,878	19,990	9.6	3,242	16.2	6,631	33.2	10,117	50.6
Local, total	514,743	51,757	10.1	29,895	57.8	10,788	20.8	11,074	21.4
Counties	123,148	29,542	24.0	8,614	29.2	9,854	33.4	11,074	37.5
Municipalities	100,441	22,215	22.1	21,281	95.8	934	4.2	0	X
Mississippi	335,145	28,994	8.7	14,692	50.7	6,054	20.9	8,248	28.4
State	117,402	10,503	8.9	2,216	21.1	1,792	17.1	6,495	61.8
Local, total	217,743	18,490	8.5	12,475	67.5	4,262	23.0	1,753	9.5
Counties	57,941	9,273	16.0	4,025	43.4	3,632	39.2	1,616	17.4
Municipalities	37,031	9,217	24.9	8,450	91.7	630	6.8	137	1.5
Missouri	596,065	66,256	11.1	40,846	61.6	9,667	14.6	15,743	23.8
State	170,139	19,994	11.8	5,791	29.0	2,786	13.9	11,418	57.1
Local, total	425,926	46,262	10.9	35,055	75.8	6,881	14.9	4,326	9.4
Counties	42,349	14,120	33.3	6,918	49.0	4,415	31.3	2,788	19.7
Municipalities	109,995	32,141	29.2	28,137	87.5	2,466	7.7	1,538	4.8
Montana	127,956	9,388	7.3	4,917	52.4	2,024	21.6	2,447	26.1
State	43,008	3,473	8.1	995	28.6	682	19.6	1,797	51.7
Local, total	84,948	5,914	7.0	3,923	66.3	1,342	22.7	650	11.0
Counties	13,406	3,678	27.4	1,963	53.4	1,082	29.4	633	17.2
Municipalities	8,898	2,236	25.1	1,960	87.6	260	11.6	17	0.8
Nebraska	240,857	20,914	8.7	11,217	53.6	4,136	19.8	5,560	26.6
State	64,728	7,770	12.0	1,695	21.8	2,006	25.8	4,068	52.4
Local, total	176,129	13,144	7.5	9,522	72.4	2,129	16.2	1,492	11.4
Counties	22,511	5,610	24.9	2,295	40.9	1,823	32.5	1,492	26.6
Municipalities	32,945	7,534	22.9	7,228	95.9	307	4.1	0	X
Nevada	212,165	40,154	18.9	17,220	42.9	9,559	23.8	13,374	33.3
State	56,261	11,992	21.3	1,688	14.1	1,740	14.5	8,563	71.4
Local, total	155,904	28,162	18.1	15,531	55.1	7,819	27.8	4,812	17.1
Counties	66,829	20,854	31.2	10,804	51.8	6,241	29.9	3,809	18.3
Municipalities	24,204	7,308	30.2	4,728	64.7	1,578	21.6	1,002	13.7
New Hampshire	138,799	16,122	11.6	9,284	57.6	2,488	15.4	4,350	27.0
State	43,432	6,332	14.6	1,350	21.3	1,951	30.8	3,031	47.9
Local, total	95,366	9,790	10.3	7,934	81.0	537	5.5	1,318	13.5
Counties	9,411	2,222	23.6	502	22.6	420	18.9	1,301	58.5
Municipalities	38,410	7,568	19.7	7,433	98.2	117	1.6	18	0.2
New Jersey	1,489,447	241,716	16.2	128,267	53.1	57,583	23.8	55,867	23.1
State	440,190	87,305	19.8	16,997	19.5	36,844	42.2	33,464	38.3
Local, total	1,049,257	154,411	14.7	111,270	72.1	20,738	13.4	22,403	14.5
Counties	224,010	46,364	20.7	11,676	25.2	12,288	26.5	22,401	48.3
Municipalities	348,860	108,047	31.0	99,594	92.2	8,451	7.8	2	0.0
New Mexico	235,827	29,808	12.6	11,650	39.1	6,294	21.1	11,864	39.8
State	95,342	16,231	17.0	1,349	8.3	5,475	33.7	9,408	58.0
Local, total	140,485	13,576	9.7	10,301	75.9	819	6.0	2,456	18.1
Counties	19,737	4,920	24.9	3,122	63.5	240	4.9	1,558	31.7
Municipalities	32,906	8,656	26.3	7,179	82.9	579	6.7	898	10.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,708,539	\$618,031	16.7%	\$303,988	49.2%	\$108,769	17.6%	\$205,274	33.2%
State	863,773	203,184	23.5	20,752	10.2	71,330	35.1	111,102	54.7
Local, total	2,844,766	414,847	14.6	283,236	68.3	37,439	9.0	94,173	22.7
Counties	408,839	92,870	22.7	45,862	49.4	12,911	13.9	34,097	36.7
Municipalities	1,823,655	321,977	17.7	237,373	73.7	24,528	7.6	60,076	18.7
North Carolina	910,391	95,115	10.4	46,840	49.2	16,435	17.3	31,840	33.5
State	281,909	47,980	17.0	8,366	17.4	14,631	30.5	24,984	52.1
Local, total	628,482	47,135	7.5	38,474	81.6	1,804	3.8	6,856	14.5
Counties	512,217	20,181	3.9	11,834	58.6	1,491	7.4	6,856	34.0
Municipalities	100,722	26,953	26.8	26,640	98.8	313	1.2	0	X
North Dakota	86,570	6,456	7.5	3,067	47.5	1,954	30.3	1,435	22.2
State	36,805	2,786	7.6	580	20.8	1,149	41.2	1,057	38.0
Local, total	49,765	3,670	7.4	2,487	67.8	806	21.9	377	10.3
Counties	7,827	1,956	25.0	879	44.9	702	35.9	375	19.2
Municipalities	7,656	1,714	22.4	1,608	93.8	103	6.0	2	0.1
Ohio	1,510,190	186,667	12.4	89,594	48.0	38,560	20.7	58,512	31.3
State	409,406	57,971	14.2	7,657	13.2	7,493	12.9	42,821	73.9
Local, total	1,100,784	128,696	11.7	81,937	63.7	31,067	24.1	15,692	12.2
Counties	234,357	51,485	22.0	14,855	28.9	21,768	42.3	14,862	28.9
Municipalities	253,637	77,211	30.4	67,083	86.9	9,299	12.0	829	1.1
Oklahoma	394,460	42,618	10.8	22,039	51.7	7,854	18.4	12,725	29.9
State	131,260	20,430	15.6	3,807	18.6	5,417	26.5	11,207	54.9
Local, total	263,200	22,187	8.4	18,232	82.2	2,436	11.0	1,519	6.8
Counties	29,829	5,069	17.0	2,355	46.4	1,347	26.6	1,368	27.0
Municipalities	67,724	17,118	25.3	15,877	92.8	1,090	6.4	151	0.9
Oregon	457,248	52,602	11.5	25,551	48.6	11,008	20.9	16,043	30.5
State	144,390	19,339	13.4	4,523	23.4	6,877	35.6	7,938	41.0
Local, total	312,858	33,263	10.6	21,028	63.2	4,131	12.4	8,105	24.4
Counties	58,186	17,505	30.1	6,194	35.4	3,228	18.4	8,083	46.2
Municipalities	57,745	15,758	27.3	14,834	94.1	903	5.7	22	0.1
Pennsylvania	1,480,613	196,544	13.3	96,634	49.2	38,114	19.4	61,796	31.4
State	454,716	66,446	14.6	22,237	33.5	9,525	14.3	34,684	52.2
Local, total	1,025,898	130,098	12.7	74,398	57.2	28,589	22.0	27,112	20.8
Counties	139,716	41,264	29.5	4,435	10.7	19,415	47.1	17,413	42.2
Municipalities	256,918	88,834	34.6	69,962	78.8	9,174	10.3	9,698	10.9
Rhode Island	149,960	21,635	14.4	10,161	47.0	4,010	18.5	7,464	34.5
State	62,917	12,427	19.8	1,223	9.8	3,740	30.1	7,464	60.1
Local, total	87,042	9,208	10.6	8,938	97.1	270	2.9	0	X
Municipalities	79,366	9,208	11.6	8,938	97.1	270	2.9	0	X
South Carolina	462,449	49,762	10.8	23,609	47.4	7,318	14.7	18,835	37.9
State	177,542	22,723	12.8	5,616	24.7	1,925	8.5	15,182	66.8
Local, total	284,907	27,039	9.5	17,992	66.5	5,393	19.9	3,654	13.5
Counties	74,366	16,721	22.5	8,337	49.9	4,762	28.5	3,623	21.7
Municipalities	36,307	10,318	28.4	9,655	93.6	631	6.1	31	0.3
South Dakota	82,970	7,469	9.0	3,613	48.4	1,935	25.9	1,921	25.7
State	31,666	3,359	10.6	679	20.2	1,388	41.3	1,292	38.5
Local, total	51,304	4,110	8.0	2,934	71.4	547	13.3	629	15.3
Counties	6,818	1,979	29.0	890	45.0	480	24.2	609	30.8
Municipalities	11,449	2,131	18.6	2,044	95.9	67	3.1	20	0.9
Tennessee	592,578	68,662	11.6	31,991	46.6	13,602	19.8	23,069	33.6
State	189,038	24,860	13.2	4,206	16.9	6,146	24.7	14,507	58.4
Local, total	403,540	43,802	10.9	27,784	63.4	7,456	17.0	8,562	19.5
Counties	221,132	20,818	9.4	7,905	38.0	5,561	26.7	7,352	35.3
Municipalities	179,830	22,984	12.8	19,880	86.5	1,895	8.2	1,210	5.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>d</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,510,049	\$327,810	13.1%	\$145,510	44.4%	\$51,857	15.8%	\$130,443	39.8%
State	661,780	111,683	16.9	8,771	7.9	15,920	14.3	86,992	77.9
Local, total	1,848,268	216,127	11.7	136,739	63.3	35,937	16.6	43,451	20.1
Counties	304,035	103,945	34.2	34,235	32.9	27,337	26.3	42,373	40.8
Municipalities	398,699	112,181	28.1	102,504	91.4	8,600	7.7	1,078	1.0
Utah	245,419	25,310	10.3	12,388	48.9	5,588	22.1	7,334	29.0
State	102,273	11,202	11.0	1,888	16.9	3,496	31.2	5,819	51.9
Local, total	143,146	14,108	9.9	10,500	74.4	2,092	14.8	1,515	10.7
Counties	21,396	6,480	30.3	3,487	53.8	1,478	22.8	1,515	23.4
Municipalities	29,307	7,628	26.0	7,013	91.9	614	8.1	0	X
Vermont	78,522	7,368	9.4	4,028	54.7	1,581	21.5	1,759	23.9
State	30,691	5,016	16.3	1,841	36.7	1,416	28.2	1,759	35.1
Local, total	47,831	2,351	4.9	2,186	93.0	165	7.0	0	X
Counties	268	197	73.7	88	44.5	110	55.5	0	X
Municipalities	9,463	2,154	22.8	2,098	97.4	55	2.6	0	X
Virginia	882,508	110,886	12.6	48,151	43.4	16,993	15.3	45,742	41.3
State	286,415	46,700	16.3	7,083	15.2	8,765	18.8	30,852	66.1
Local, total	596,093	64,186	10.8	41,068	64.0	8,228	12.8	14,890	23.2
Counties	344,634	32,659	9.5	19,076	58.4	5,298	16.2	8,284	25.4
Municipalities	239,296	31,527	13.2	21,992	69.8	2,929	9.3	6,606	21.0
Washington	865,263	93,066	10.8	44,777	48.1	22,026	23.7	26,263	28.2
State	284,183	27,978	9.8	6,213	22.2	6,294	22.5	15,471	55.3
Local, total	581,080	65,088	11.2	38,564	59.2	15,732	24.2	10,792	16.6
Counties	126,199	36,135	28.6	13,039	36.1	12,742	35.3	10,354	28.7
Municipalities	114,774	28,954	25.2	25,525	88.2	2,990	10.3	438	1.5
West Virginia	201,964	12,557	6.2	6,762	53.9	3,895	31.0	1,899	15.1
State	73,607	5,912	8.0	2,043	34.6	2,528	42.8	1,340	22.7
Local, total	128,358	6,645	5.2	4,719	71.0	1,367	20.6	559	8.4
Counties	12,350	3,434	27.8	1,628	47.4	1,250	36.4	556	16.2
Municipalities	18,730	3,211	17.1	3,092	96.3	116	3.6	3	0.1
Wisconsin	744,611	80,499	10.8	41,554	51.6	16,064	20.0	22,880	28.4
State	196,759	27,045	13.7	2,712	10.0	8,005	29.6	16,328	60.4
Local, total	547,852	53,454	9.8	38,842	72.7	8,059	15.1	6,552	12.3
Counties	120,656	23,825	19.7	11,493	48.2	5,779	24.3	6,552	27.5
Municipalities	112,176	29,629	26.4	27,349	92.3	2,280	7.7	0	X
Wyoming	81,926	7,407	9.0	3,904	52.7	1,971	26.6	1,532	20.7
State	22,687	2,441	10.8	511	20.9	1,014	41.5	916	37.5
Local, total	59,240	4,966	8.4	3,393	68.3	957	19.3	615	12.4
Counties	11,988	2,563	21.4	1,289	50.3	686	26.8	588	22.9
Municipalities	8,883	2,403	27.1	2,104	87.6	272	11.3	27	1.1

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>d</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 6.

Table 1.18

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-95<sup>a</sup>

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
1993	1,825,953	161,786	1,664,167	570,934	1,093,233	495,557	597,676
1994	1,901,773	161,058	1,740,715	599,452	1,141,263	524,908	616,355
1995	1,983,750	167,115	1,816,635	634,692	1,181,943	543,272	638,671

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178270 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 3.



Table 1.19

**Justice system employment**By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-95<sup>a</sup>

Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment				Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>Local total<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,697
1993	1,825,953	865,002	375,266	585,685	1993	1,093,233	692,160	207,280	193,793
1994	1,901,773	890,384	390,731	620,658	1994	1,141,263	719,066	216,771	205,426
1995	1,983,750	926,086	401,445	656,219	1995	1,181,943	748,747	218,741	214,455
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Counties<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	131,645	NA	77,451
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	135,919	NA	80,006
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	319,690	137,082	98,291	84,317
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	331,071	137,893	104,034	89,144
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	351,175	139,417	113,688	98,070
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	368,500	142,785	120,627	105,088
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	382,711	148,493	123,640	110,578
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	396,743	153,704	128,106	114,933
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	416,955	156,598	134,703	125,654
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	432,748	159,143	141,011	132,594
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	462,130	164,717	146,691	150,722
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	480,003	168,979	151,864	159,160
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	492,993	178,534	156,593	157,866
1993	161,786	86,229	50,722	24,835	1993	495,557	182,765	155,471	157,321
1994	161,058	84,048	50,872	26,138	1994	524,908	192,481	162,446	169,981
1995	167,115	86,087	52,535	28,493	1995	543,272	199,492	163,939	179,841
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></b>					<b>Municipalities<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722	1980	NA	450,647	NA	19,601
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957	1981	NA	448,699	NA	20,638
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677	1982	515,087	453,381	40,993	20,713
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215	1983	520,390	453,892	44,022	22,476
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265	1984	527,855	458,845	43,805	25,205
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232	1985	535,773	464,588	45,687	25,498
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971	1986	543,692	471,531	45,968	26,193
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954	1987	555,279	478,763	48,449	28,067
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531	1988	557,427	479,005	48,229	30,193
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384	1989	564,458	483,035	48,508	32,915
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329	1990	579,807	493,790	50,692	35,325
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871	1991	587,812	499,250	51,667	36,895
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682	1992	594,370	504,837	52,702	36,831
1993	1,664,167	778,773	324,544	560,850	1993	597,676	509,395	51,809	36,472
1994	1,740,715	806,336	339,859	594,520	1994	616,355	526,585	54,325	35,445
1995	1,816,635	839,999	348,910	627,726	1995	638,671	549,255	54,802	34,614
<b>State</b>									
1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670					
1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313					
1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647					
1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595					
1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990					
1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646					
1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200					
1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954					
1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684					
1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875					
1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282					
1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816					
1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985					
1993	570,934	86,613	117,264	367,057					
1994	599,452	87,270	123,088	389,094					
1995	634,692	91,252	130,169	413,271					

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178274 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 7.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1995

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	14,090,531	1,725,803	12.2%	778,633	45.1%	331,085	19.2%	616,085	35.7%
State	3,971,217	626,409	15.8	89,564	14.3	127,637	20.4	409,208	65.3
Local, total	10,119,314	1,099,394	10.9	689,069	62.7	203,448	18.5	206,877	18.8
Counties	2,494,085	519,342	20.8	188,806	36.4	158,126	30.4	172,410	33.2
Municipalities	2,838,412	580,052	20.4	500,263	86.2	45,322	7.8	34,467	5.9
Alabama	246,118	21,901	8.9	10,891	49.7	4,242	19.4	6,768	30.9
State	80,993	8,097	10.0	1,015	12.5	2,759	34.1	4,323	53.4
Local, total	165,125	13,804	8.4	9,876	71.5	1,483	10.7	2,445	17.7
Counties	21,217	5,385	25.4	2,197	40.8	984	18.3	2,204	40.9
Municipalities	35,889	8,419	23.5	7,679	91.2	499	5.9	241	2.9
Alaska	45,621	4,296	9.4	1,772	41.2	1,228	28.6	1,296	30.2
State	22,060	2,811	13.1	418	14.9	1,138	40.5	1,255	44.6
Local, total	23,561	1,485	6.3	1,354	91.2	90	6.1	41	2.8
Boroughs	7,391	116	1.6	81	69.8	27	23.3	8	6.9
Municipalities	14,591	1,369	9.4	1,273	93.0	63	4.6	33	2.4
Arizona	218,806	30,937	14.1	11,934	38.6	6,907	22.3	12,096	39.1
State	58,163	10,468	18.0	1,696	16.2	1,199	11.5	7,573	72.3
Local, total	160,643	20,469	12.7	10,238	50.0	5,708	27.9	4,523	22.1
Counties	38,511	11,340	29.4	2,387	21.0	4,430	39.1	4,523	39.9
Municipalities	33,807	9,129	27.0	7,851	86.0	1,278	14.0	0	X
Arkansas	138,019	12,964	9.4	6,290	48.5	2,046	15.8	4,628	35.7
State	47,590	4,641	9.8	895	19.3	355	7.6	3,391	73.1
Local, total	90,429	8,323	9.2	5,395	64.8	1,691	20.3	1,237	14.9
Counties	14,318	3,852	26.9	1,453	37.7	1,208	31.4	1,191	30.9
Municipalities	18,439	4,471	24.2	3,942	88.2	483	10.8	46	1.0
California	1,479,629	199,984	13.5	90,476	45.2	38,477	19.2	71,031	35.5
State	338,422	56,831	16.8	10,985	19.3	2,782	4.9	43,064	75.8
Local, total	1,141,207	143,153	12.5	79,491	55.5	35,695	24.9	27,967	19.5
Counties	352,372	86,084	24.4	26,668	31.0	32,586	37.9	26,830	31.2
Municipalities	235,906	57,069	24.2	52,823	92.6	3,109	5.4	1,137	2.0
Colorado	204,934	22,508	11.0	10,609	47.1	4,789	21.3	7,110	31.6
State	57,359	8,113	14.1	1,077	13.3	2,826	34.8	4,210	51.9
Local, total	147,575	14,395	9.8	9,532	66.2	1,963	13.6	2,900	20.1
Counties	21,853	5,451	24.9	2,555	46.9	899	16.5	1,997	36.6
Municipalities	42,504	8,944	21.0	6,977	78.0	1,064	11.9	903	10.1
Connecticut	164,807	20,712	12.6	9,615	46.4	3,654	17.6	7,443	35.9
State	63,075	12,500	19.8	1,587	12.7	3,470	27.8	7,443	59.5
Local, total	101,732	8,212	8.1	8,028	97.8	184	2.2	0	X
Municipalities	95,265	8,212	8.6	8,028	97.8	184	2.2	0	X
Delaware	41,279	5,301	12.8	2,000	37.7	1,461	27.6	1,840	34.7
State	22,011	3,947	18.3	782	19.8	1,325	33.6	1,840	46.6
Local, total	19,268	1,354	7.0	1,218	90.0	136	10.0	0	X
Counties	2,098	511	24.4	428	83.8	83	16.2	0	X
Municipalities	3,007	843	28.0	790	93.7	53	6.3	0	X
District of Columbia	46,831	10,511	22.4	4,490	42.7	1,836	17.5	4,185	39.8
Local, total	46,831	10,511	22.4	4,490	42.7	1,836	17.5	4,185	39.8
Municipality	45,929	10,511	22.9	4,490	42.7	1,836	17.5	4,185	39.8
Florida	708,937	115,799	16.3	48,684	42.0	22,800	19.7	44,315	38.3
State	174,717	46,804	26.9	3,808	8.1	11,934	25.5	31,062	66.4
Local, total	534,220	68,995	12.9	44,876	65.0	10,866	15.7	13,253	19.2
Counties	156,394	45,235	28.9	22,211	49.1	10,418	23.0	12,606	27.9
Municipalities	93,108	23,760	25.5	22,665	95.4	448	1.9	647	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1995--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	448,092	54,500	12.2%	21,145	38.8%	7,997	14.7%	25,358	46.5%
State	114,778	22,596	19.7	2,340	10.4	1,145	5.1	19,111	84.6
Local, total	333,314	31,904	9.6	18,805	58.9	6,852	21.5	6,247	19.6
Counties	68,139	20,640	30.3	9,374	45.4	5,985	29.0	5,281	25.6
Municipalities	41,587	11,264	27.1	9,431	83.7	867	7.7	966	8.6
Hawaii	65,458	8,118	12.4	3,291	40.5	2,696	33.2	2,131	26.3
State	51,371	4,269	8.3	0	X	2,138	50.1	2,131	49.9
Local, total	14,087	3,849	27.3	3,291	85.5	558	14.5	0	X
Counties	4,800	1,273	26.5	1,044	82.0	229	18.0	0	X
Municipalities	9,719	2,576	26.5	2,247	87.2	329	12.8	0	X
Idaho	67,090	7,165	10.7	3,333	46.5	1,491	20.8	2,341	32.7
State	20,870	2,410	11.5	434	18.0	430	17.8	1,546	64.1
Local, total	46,220	4,755	10.3	2,899	61.0	1,061	22.3	795	16.7
Counties	11,339	3,306	29.2	1,535	46.4	976	29.5	795	24.0
Municipalities	6,148	1,449	23.6	1,364	94.1	85	5.9	0	X
Illinois	584,754	81,006	13.9	43,461	53.7	15,788	19.5	21,757	26.9
State	140,538	20,274	14.4	3,733	18.4	2,920	14.4	13,621	67.2
Local, total	444,216	60,732	13.7	39,728	65.4	12,868	21.2	8,136	13.4
Counties	76,872	25,729	33.5	5,458	21.2	12,141	47.2	8,130	31.6
Municipalities	114,342	35,003	30.6	34,270	97.9	727	2.1	6	0.0
Indiana	305,747	30,419	9.9	14,439	47.5	5,860	19.3	10,120	33.3
State	88,559	9,270	10.5	1,973	21.3	1,024	11.0	6,273	67.7
Local, total	217,188	21,149	9.7	12,466	58.9	4,836	22.9	3,847	18.2
Counties	46,432	10,110	21.8	3,188	31.5	3,505	34.7	3,417	33.8
Municipalities	45,740	11,039	24.1	9,278	84.0	1,331	12.1	430	3.9
Iowa	169,403	12,866	7.6	6,629	51.5	3,003	23.3	3,234	25.1
State	53,280	5,479	10.3	918	16.8	2,235	40.8	2,326	42.5
Local, total	116,123	7,387	6.4	5,711	77.3	768	10.4	908	12.3
Counties	20,940	3,467	16.6	1,878	54.2	683	19.7	906	26.1
Municipalities	22,523	3,920	17.4	3,833	97.8	85	2.2	2	0.1
Kansas	166,097	16,265	9.8	7,553	46.4	3,201	19.7	5,511	33.9
State	47,932	6,463	13.5	962	14.9	1,912	29.6	3,589	55.5
Local, total	118,165	9,802	8.3	6,591	67.2	1,289	13.2	1,922	19.6
Counties	23,098	4,968	21.5	2,188	44.0	887	17.9	1,893	38.1
Municipalities	22,193	4,834	21.8	4,403	91.1	402	8.3	29	0.6
Kentucky	206,035	20,017	9.7	7,709	38.5	4,800	24.0	7,508	37.5
State	73,458	10,804	14.7	1,711	15.8	3,809	35.3	5,284	48.9
Local, total	132,577	9,213	6.9	5,998	65.1	991	10.8	2,224	24.1
Counties	18,663	4,604	24.7	1,715	37.3	894	19.4	1,995	43.3
Municipalities	21,126	4,609	21.8	4,283	92.9	97	2.1	229	5.0
Louisiana	263,576	30,278	11.5	13,410	44.3	6,358	21.0	10,510	34.7
State	92,843	9,510	10.2	1,080	11.4	1,641	17.3	6,789	71.4
Local, total	170,733	20,768	12.2	12,330	59.4	4,717	22.7	3,721	17.9
Parishes	41,696	9,911	23.8	4,771	48.1	3,177	32.1	1,963	19.8
Municipalities	36,307	10,857	29.9	7,559	69.6	1,540	14.2	1,758	16.2
Maine	66,441	5,321	8.0	2,811	52.8	690	13.0	1,820	34.2
State	21,332	2,174	10.2	460	21.2	508	23.4	1,206	55.5
Local, total	45,109	3,147	7.0	2,351	74.7	182	5.8	614	19.5
Counties	2,482	1,164	46.9	385	33.1	165	14.2	614	52.7
Municipalities	24,829	1,983	8.0	1,966	99.1	17	0.9	0	X
Maryland	252,816	35,011	13.8	15,728	44.9	6,158	17.6	13,125	37.5
State	80,964	16,420	20.8	2,316	14.1	3,508	21.4	10,596	64.5
Local, total	171,852	18,591	10.8	13,412	72.1	2,650	14.3	2,529	13.6
Counties	139,118	12,035	8.7	7,426	61.7	2,080	17.3	2,529	21.0
Municipalities	36,353	6,556	18.0	5,986	91.3	570	8.7	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1995--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	301,600	36,161	12.0%	18,298	50.6%	6,766	18.7%	11,097	30.7%
State	81,762	14,397	17.8	1,913	13.3	6,386	44.4	6,098	42.4
Local, total	219,838	21,764	9.9	16,385	75.3	380	1.7	4,999	23.0
Counties	9,875	4,046	41.0	39	1.0	102	2.5	3,905	96.5
Municipalities	179,183	17,718	9.9	16,346	92.3	278	1.6	1,094	6.2
Michigan	464,454	55,027	11.8	23,333	42.4	10,470	19.0	21,224	38.6
State	140,747	22,185	15.8	2,993	13.5	2,718	12.3	16,474	74.3
Local, total	323,707	32,842	10.1	20,340	61.9	7,752	23.6	4,750	14.5
Counties	58,853	15,549	26.4	4,531	29.1	6,334	40.7	4,684	30.1
Municipalities	74,655	17,293	23.2	15,809	91.4	1,418	8.2	66	0.4
Minnesota	268,609	22,193	8.3	9,868	44.5	5,163	23.3	7,162	32.3
State	72,674	5,934	8.2	855	14.4	1,701	28.7	3,378	56.9
Local, total	195,935	16,259	8.3	9,013	55.4	3,462	21.3	3,784	23.3
Counties	44,828	9,846	22.0	2,820	28.6	3,242	32.9	3,784	38.4
Municipalities	34,445	6,413	18.6	6,193	96.6	220	3.4	0	X
Mississippi	172,368	14,801	8.6	7,510	50.7	2,558	17.3	4,733	32.0
State	50,208	5,071	10.1	963	19.0	412	8.1	3,696	72.9
Local, total	122,160	9,730	8.0	6,547	67.3	2,146	22.1	1,037	10.7
Counties	30,383	4,838	15.9	2,068	42.7	1,818	37.6	952	19.7
Municipalities	20,432	4,892	23.9	4,479	91.6	328	6.7	85	1.7
Missouri	271,522	30,443	11.2	16,282	53.5	5,178	17.0	8,983	29.5
State	79,302	10,984	13.9	2,207	20.1	2,125	19.3	6,652	60.6
Local, total	192,220	19,459	10.1	14,075	72.3	3,053	15.7	2,331	12.0
Counties	21,691	7,148	33.0	3,500	49.0	2,035	28.5	1,613	22.6
Municipalities	46,161	12,311	26.7	10,575	85.9	1,018	8.3	718	5.8
Montana	56,316	4,150	7.4	2,132	51.4	847	20.4	1,171	28.2
State	18,078	1,424	7.9	410	28.8	190	13.3	824	57.9
Local, total	38,238	2,726	7.1	1,722	63.2	657	24.1	347	12.7
Counties	6,899	1,761	25.5	894	50.8	536	30.4	331	18.8
Municipalities	4,157	965	23.2	828	85.8	121	12.5	16	1.7
Nebraska	105,876	8,454	8.0	4,140	49.0	1,588	18.8	2,726	32.2
State	29,609	3,269	11.0	672	20.6	647	19.8	1,950	59.7
Local, total	76,267	5,185	6.8	3,468	66.9	941	18.1	776	15.0
Counties	11,695	2,699	23.1	1,056	39.1	867	32.1	776	28.8
Municipalities	13,223	2,486	18.8	2,412	97.0	74	3.0	0	X
Nevada	73,480	11,577	15.8	4,672	40.4	2,724	23.5	4,181	36.1
State	20,609	3,925	19.1	602	15.3	427	10.9	2,896	73.8
Local, total	52,871	7,652	14.5	4,070	53.2	2,297	30.0	1,285	16.8
Counties	19,526	5,547	28.4	2,735	49.3	1,831	33.0	981	17.7
Municipalities	7,775	2,105	27.1	1,335	63.4	466	22.1	304	14.4
New Hampshire	55,268	5,556	10.1	3,041	54.7	972	17.5	1,543	27.8
State	16,853	2,232	13.2	419	18.8	771	34.5	1,042	46.7
Local, total	38,415	3,324	8.7	2,622	78.9	201	6.0	501	15.1
Counties	4,117	855	20.8	195	22.8	166	19.4	494	57.8
Municipalities	14,697	2,469	16.8	2,427	98.3	35	1.4	7	0.3
New Jersey	437,174	68,745	15.7	32,190	46.8	20,429	29.7	16,126	23.5
State	125,006	24,127	19.4	3,699	15.3	11,435	47.4	8,993	37.3
Local, total	312,168	44,618	14.3	28,491	63.9	8,994	20.2	7,133	16.0
Counties	78,848	16,293	20.7	3,239	19.9	5,923	36.4	7,131	43.8
Municipalities	103,318	28,325	27.4	25,252	89.2	3,071	10.8	2	0.0
New Mexico	110,699	12,363	11.2	4,850	39.2	2,283	18.5	5,230	42.3
State	42,428	6,437	15.5	567	8.8	1,938	30.1	3,932	61.1
Local, total	68,271	5,926	8.7	4,283	72.3	345	5.8	1,298	21.9
Counties	9,341	2,248	24.1	1,295	57.6	88	3.9	865	38.5
Municipalities	15,018	3,678	24.5	2,988	81.2	257	7.0	433	11.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1995--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,113,591	162,789	14.6%	77,058	47.3%	27,673	17.0%	58,058	35.7%
State	257,495	55,842	23.4	5,445	9.8	16,542	29.6	33,855	60.6
Local, total	856,096	106,947	12.5	71,613	67.0	11,131	10.4	24,203	22.6
Counties	134,920	25,386	18.8	11,321	44.6	3,657	14.4	10,408	41.0
Municipalities	542,499	81,561	15.0	60,292	73.9	7,474	9.2	13,795	16.9
North Carolina	395,200	41,810	10.6	19,825	47.4	6,062	14.5	15,923	38.1
State	114,692	21,059	18.4	3,346	15.9	5,346	25.4	12,367	58.7
Local, total	280,508	20,751	7.4	16,479	79.4	716	3.5	3,556	17.1
Counties	230,012	9,732	4.2	5,545	57.0	631	6.5	3,556	36.5
Municipalities	44,905	11,019	24.5	10,934	99.2	85	0.8	0	X
North Dakota	38,299	2,789	7.3	1,336	47.9	736	26.4	717	25.7
State	16,493	1,123	6.8	229	20.4	380	33.8	514	45.8
Local, total	21,806	1,666	7.6	1,107	66.4	356	21.4	203	12.2
Counties	4,004	946	23.6	432	45.7	313	33.1	201	21.2
Municipalities	3,531	720	20.4	675	93.8	43	6.0	2	0.3
Ohio	567,185	68,049	12.0	29,669	43.6	16,161	23.7	22,219	32.7
State	142,580	19,408	13.6	2,451	12.6	2,273	11.7	14,684	75.7
Local, total	424,605	48,641	11.5	27,218	56.0	13,888	28.6	7,535	15.5
Counties	105,827	23,206	21.9	5,889	25.4	10,139	43.7	7,178	30.9
Municipalities	93,157	25,435	27.3	21,329	83.9	3,749	14.7	357	1.4
Oklahoma	196,252	21,698	11.1	9,545	44.0	3,279	15.1	8,874	40.9
State	67,543	11,549	17.2	1,664	14.4	2,061	17.8	7,824	67.7
Local, total	128,709	10,149	7.9	7,881	77.7	1,218	12.0	1,050	10.3
Counties	17,159	3,225	18.8	1,468	45.5	784	24.3	973	30.2
Municipalities	30,641	6,924	22.6	6,413	92.6	434	6.3	77	1.1
Oregon	166,089	17,007	10.2	7,398	43.5	3,902	22.9	5,707	33.6
State	52,143	6,612	12.7	1,241	18.8	2,498	37.8	2,873	43.5
Local, total	113,946	10,395	9.1	6,157	59.2	1,404	13.5	2,834	27.3
Counties	21,107	5,885	27.9	1,927	32.7	1,131	19.2	2,827	48.0
Municipalities	18,209	4,510	24.8	4,230	93.8	273	6.1	7	0.2
Pennsylvania	521,411	70,333	13.5	31,504	44.8	15,335	21.8	23,494	33.4
State	151,950	21,699	14.3	6,436	29.7	2,457	11.3	12,806	59.0
Local, total	369,461	48,634	13.2	25,068	51.5	12,878	26.5	10,688	22.0
Counties	69,556	19,794	28.5	2,045	10.3	9,795	49.5	7,954	40.2
Municipalities	89,990	28,840	32.0	23,023	79.8	3,083	10.7	2,734	9.5
Rhode Island	48,700	5,805	11.9	2,879	49.6	1,271	21.9	1,655	28.5
State	20,147	3,088	15.7	270	8.7	1,163	37.7	1,655	53.6
Local, total	28,553	2,717	9.5	2,609	96.0	108	4.0	0	X
Municipalities	25,687	2,717	10.6	2,609	96.0	108	4.0	0	X
South Carolina	213,785	24,074	11.3	10,761	44.7	3,237	13.4	10,076	41.9
State	78,118	10,942	14.3	2,300	21.0	566	5.2	8,076	73.8
Local, total	135,667	13,132	9.7	8,461	64.4	2,671	20.3	2,000	15.2
Counties	36,588	8,450	23.1	4,059	48.0	2,411	28.5	1,980	23.4
Municipalities	17,291	4,682	27.1	4,402	94.0	260	5.6	20	0.4
South Dakota	40,725	3,353	8.2	1,593	47.5	762	22.7	998	29.8
State	14,135	1,473	10.4	269	18.3	538	36.5	666	45.2
Local, total	26,590	1,880	7.1	1,324	70.4	224	11.9	332	17.7
Counties	3,634	957	26.3	435	45.5	202	21.1	320	33.4
Municipalities	5,515	923	16.7	889	96.3	22	2.4	12	1.3
Tennessee	272,878	29,976	11.0	13,554	45.2	5,090	17.0	11,332	37.8
State	84,407	10,407	12.3	1,583	15.2	1,791	17.2	7,033	67.6
Local, total	188,471	19,569	10.4	11,971	61.2	3,299	16.9	4,299	22.0
Counties	109,571	10,017	9.1	3,729	37.2	2,544	25.4	3,744	37.4
Municipalities	78,384	9,552	12.2	8,242	86.3	755	7.9	555	5.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1995--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	1,126,242	141,360	12.6%	56,789	40.2%	20,670	14.6%	63,901	45.2%
State	268,087	51,142	19.1	3,368	6.6	4,774	9.3	43,000	84.1
Local, total	858,155	90,218	10.5	53,421	59.2	15,896	17.6	20,901	23.2
Counties	145,931	48,667	33.3	15,991	32.9	12,290	25.3	20,386	41.9
Municipalities	167,974	41,551	24.7	37,430	90.1	3,606	8.7	515	1.2
Utah	104,794	9,872	9.4	4,674	47.3	2,002	20.3	3,196	32.4
State	42,003	4,453	10.6	704	15.8	1,247	28.0	2,502	56.2
Local, total	62,791	5,419	8.6	3,970	73.3	755	13.9	694	12.8
Counties	9,331	2,584	27.7	1,374	53.2	516	20.0	694	26.9
Municipalities	11,846	2,835	23.9	2,596	91.6	239	8.4	0	X
Vermont	33,874	2,736	8.1	1,276	46.6	592	21.6	868	31.7
State	12,630	1,851	14.7	479	25.9	504	27.2	868	46.9
Local, total	21,244	885	4.2	797	90.1	88	9.9	0	X
Counties	173	121	69.9	50	41.3	71	58.7	0	X
Municipalities	3,773	764	20.2	747	97.8	17	2.2	0	X
Virginia	362,702	41,255	11.4	16,705	40.5	5,624	13.6	18,926	45.9
State	115,767	17,985	15.5	2,480	13.8	2,769	15.4	12,736	70.8
Local, total	246,935	23,270	9.4	14,225	61.1	2,855	12.3	6,190	26.6
Counties	140,545	11,500	8.2	6,400	55.7	1,803	15.7	3,297	28.7
Municipalities	102,088	11,770	11.5	7,825	66.5	1,052	8.9	2,893	24.6
Washington	283,163	29,906	10.6	12,408	41.5	6,558	21.9	10,940	36.6
State	95,535	10,822	11.3	1,811	16.7	1,613	14.9	7,398	68.4
Local, total	187,628	19,084	10.2	10,597	55.5	4,945	25.9	3,542	18.6
Counties	39,546	11,071	28.0	3,657	33.0	4,020	36.3	3,394	30.7
Municipalities	34,123	8,013	23.5	6,940	86.6	925	11.5	148	1.8
West Virginia	94,247	6,187	6.6	3,239	52.4	1,744	28.2	1,204	19.5
State	34,560	2,728	7.9	886	32.5	1,046	38.3	796	29.2
Local, total	59,687	3,459	5.8	2,353	68.0	698	20.2	408	11.8
Counties	6,865	1,838	26.8	786	42.8	647	35.2	405	22.0
Municipalities	10,129	1,621	16.0	1,567	96.7	51	3.1	3	0.2
Wisconsin	265,601	28,256	10.6	14,201	50.3	5,168	18.3	8,887	31.5
State	64,478	9,289	14.4	887	9.5	1,900	20.5	6,502	70.0
Local, total	201,123	18,967	9.4	13,314	70.2	3,268	17.2	2,385	12.6
Counties	49,932	8,742	17.5	3,783	43.3	2,574	29.4	2,385	27.3
Municipalities	42,584	10,225	24.0	9,531	93.2	694	6.8	0	X
Wyoming	37,937	3,199	8.4	1,633	51.0	759	23.7	807	25.2
State	10,863	1,071	9.9	225	21.0	361	33.7	485	45.3
Local, total	27,074	2,128	7.9	1,408	66.2	398	18.7	322	15.1
Counties	5,595	1,210	21.6	601	49.7	299	24.7	310	25.6
Municipalities	3,710	918	24.7	807	87.9	99	10.8	12	1.3

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

**Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**By type of activity and State, October 1995<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	65.1	29.4	22.0	12.5	23.2
Alabama	51.3	25.5	19.7	9.9	15.8
Alaska	70.8	29.2	19.7	20.2	21.4
Arizona	69.9	27.0	18.1	15.6	27.3
Arkansas	51.6	25.1	19.3	8.2	18.4
California	62.7	28.4	20.0	12.1	22.3
Colorado	58.9	27.8	21.0	12.5	18.6
Connecticut	63.3	29.4	22.7	11.2	22.7
Delaware	73.1	27.6	20.1	20.2	25.4
District of Columbia	193.6	82.7	69.1	33.8	77.1
Florida	80.4	33.8	22.3	15.8	30.8
Georgia	74.1	28.8	21.9	10.9	34.5
Hawaii	68.6	27.8	21.5	22.8	18.0
Idaho	60.3	28.0	19.6	12.5	19.7
Illinois	68.4	36.7	27.5	13.3	18.4
Indiana	52.1	24.7	17.9	10.0	17.3
Iowa	45.1	23.2	17.4	10.5	11.3
Kansas	63.2	29.4	20.9	12.4	21.4
Kentucky	51.5	19.8	14.3	12.4	19.3
Louisiana	69.6	30.8	23.9	14.6	24.2
Maine	42.8	22.6	17.3	5.6	14.6
Maryland	69.0	31.0	25.0	12.1	25.9
Massachusetts	59.4	30.0	24.9	11.1	18.2
Michigan	57.4	24.3	19.1	10.9	22.1
Minnesota	47.6	21.2	15.9	11.1	15.4
Mississippi	54.5	27.7	20.2	9.4	17.4
Missouri	56.8	30.4	21.5	9.7	16.8
Montana	47.2	24.3	16.6	9.6	13.3
Nebraska	51.2	25.1	18.5	9.6	16.5
Nevada	72.2	29.1	19.7	17.0	26.1
New Hampshire	47.8	26.2	19.7	8.4	13.3
New Jersey	86.1	40.3	28.3	25.6	20.2
New Mexico	72.2	28.3	20.4	13.3	30.5
New York	89.5	42.4	36.5	15.2	31.9
North Carolina	57.1	27.1	21.6	8.3	21.7
North Dakota	43.3	20.7	15.7	11.4	11.1
Ohio	60.9	26.6	19.7	14.5	19.9
Oklahoma	65.7	28.9	20.8	9.9	26.9
Oregon	53.1	23.1	16.9	12.2	17.8
Pennsylvania	58.3	26.1	20.6	12.7	19.5
Rhode Island	58.6	29.1	22.8	12.8	16.7
South Carolina	65.1	29.1	21.6	8.8	27.2
South Dakota	45.8	21.8	16.5	10.4	13.6
Tennessee	56.3	25.5	19.5	9.6	21.3
Texas	73.9	29.7	21.9	10.8	33.4
Utah	49.4	23.4	15.9	10.0	16.0
Vermont	46.5	21.7	15.3	10.1	14.7
Virginia	61.8	25.0	19.2	8.4	28.4
Washington	54.1	22.4	16.0	11.9	19.8
West Virginia	33.9	17.7	13.9	9.6	6.6
Wisconsin	54.8	27.5	21.5	10.0	17.2
Wyoming	66.5	34.0	23.0	15.8	16.8

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 8.

Table 1.22

**State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment**

By level of government, United States, October 1980-95

October payroll period	Total State and local sworn police employees	Local <sup>a</sup>			
		State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
1993	546,047	54,283	491,764	127,234	364,530
1994	560,509	56,981	507,783	138,817	373,221
1995	584,925	54,704	530,221	139,078	391,143
<b>Percent sworn of total police employees</b>					
1980	78.1%	67.3%	79.7%	77.4%	80.4%
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.3	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3
1993	75.3	63.2	77.0	73.3	78.3
1994	74.9	62.1	76.8	74.1	77.9
1995	75.1	61.1	76.9	73.7	78.2

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178276 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 9.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
States-local, total	778,633	584,925	75.1%	\$2,028,971	193,709	24.9%	\$448,031
State	89,564	54,704	61.1	192,132	34,860	38.9	94,517
Local, total	689,069	530,221	76.9	1,836,838	158,849	23.1	353,513
Counties	188,806	139,078	73.7	445,147	49,729	26.3	108,376
Municipalities	500,263	391,143	78.2	1,391,691	109,120	21.8	245,137
Alabama	10,891	8,427	77.4	22,169	2,464	22.6	4,180
State	1,015	647	63.7	2,352	368	36.3	723
Local, total	9,876	7,780	78.8	19,817	2,096	21.2	3,456
Counties	2,197	1,725	78.5	4,555	472	21.5	779
Municipalities	7,679	6,055	78.9	15,262	1,624	21.1	2,678
Alaska	1,772	1,193	67.3	6,749	579	32.7	1,906
State	418	268	64.1	1,475	150	35.9	472
Local, total	1,354	925	68.3	5,274	429	31.7	1,434
Boroughs	81	57	70.4	332	24	29.6	91
Municipalities	1,273	868	68.2	4,942	405	31.8	1,343
Arizona	11,934	8,030	67.3	28,136	3,904	32.7	9,604
State	1,696	955	56.3	3,329	741	43.7	1,936
Local, total	10,238	7,075	69.1	24,807	3,163	30.9	7,668
Counties	2,387	1,473	61.7	4,609	914	38.3	2,120
Municipalities	7,851	5,602	71.4	20,198	2,249	28.6	5,548
Arkansas	6,290	4,838	76.9	10,256	1,452	23.1	2,312
State	895	509	56.9	1,526	386	43.1	792
Local, total	5,395	4,329	80.2	8,730	1,066	19.8	1,519
Counties	1,453	1,158	79.7	1,996	295	20.3	378
Municipalities	3,942	3,171	80.4	6,734	771	19.6	1,142
California	90,476	63,713	70.4	300,452	26,763	29.6	77,890
State	10,985	6,160	56.1	24,762	4,825	43.9	15,261
Local, total	79,491	57,553	72.4	275,689	21,938	27.6	62,629
Counties	26,668	20,332	76.2	97,829	6,336	23.8	18,316
Municipalities	52,823	37,221	70.5	177,861	15,602	29.5	44,313
Colorado	10,609	8,039	75.8	26,650	2,571	24.2	6,032
State	1,077	692	64.3	2,097	385	35.7	1,087
Local, total	9,532	7,347	77.1	24,553	2,186	22.9	4,945
Counties	2,555	2,074	81.2	5,560	482	18.9	956
Municipalities	6,977	5,273	75.6	18,992	1,704	24.4	3,988
Connecticut	9,615	7,436	77.3	31,659	2,179	22.7	5,489
State	1,587	977	61.6	3,894	610	38.4	1,746
Local, total	8,028	6,459	80.5	27,766	1,569	19.5	3,743
Municipalities	8,028	6,459	80.5	27,766	1,569	19.5	3,743
Delaware	2,000	1,460	73.0	5,672	540	27.0	1,234
State	782	525	67.1	2,292	257	32.9	643
Local, total	1,218	935	76.8	3,380	283	23.2	591
Counties	428	305	71.3	1,294	123	28.7	282
Municipalities	790	630	79.7	2,086	160	20.3	309
District of Columbia	4,490	3,754	83.6	14,195	736	16.4	2,016
Local, total	4,490	3,754	83.6	14,195	736	16.4	2,016
Municipality	4,490	3,754	83.6	14,195	736	16.4	2,016
Florida	48,684	32,156	66.1	113,717	16,528	33.9	36,067
State	3,808	2,177	57.2	9,066	1,631	42.8	3,126
Local, total	44,876	29,979	66.8	104,651	14,897	33.2	32,941
Counties	22,211	13,909	62.6	48,657	8,302	37.4	18,816
Municipalities	22,665	16,070	70.9	55,993	6,595	29.1	14,125

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Georgia	21,145	16,084	76.1%	\$39,118	5,062	23.9%	\$9,716
State	2,340	1,160	49.6	3,467	1,180	50.4	2,804
Local, total	18,805	14,924	79.4	35,651	3,882	20.6	6,912
Counties	9,374	7,405	79.0	18,139	1,970	21.0	3,531
Municipalities	9,431	7,519	79.7	17,512	1,912	20.3	3,381
Hawaii	3,291	2,542	77.2	9,553	749	22.8	1,922
State	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local, total	3,291	2,542	77.2	9,553	749	22.8	1,922
Counties	1,044	779	74.6	2,908	265	25.4	622
Municipalities	2,247	1,763	78.5	6,645	484	21.5	1,300
Idaho	3,333	2,325	69.8	6,519	1,007	30.2	2,033
State	434	236	54.4	948	198	45.6	632
Local, total	2,899	2,089	72.1	5,571	809	27.9	1,401
Counties	1,535	992	64.6	2,315	542	35.3	875
Municipalities	1,364	1,097	80.4	3,255	267	19.6	526
Illinois	43,461	32,592	75.0	126,895	10,869	25.0	28,908
State	3,733	2,067	55.4	8,510	1,666	44.6	5,019
Local, total	39,728	30,525	76.8	118,385	9,203	23.2	23,889
Counties	5,458	3,986	73.0	11,616	1,472	27.0	3,201
Municipalities	34,270	26,539	77.4	106,768	7,731	22.6	20,689
Indiana	14,439	10,467	72.5	27,337	3,971	27.5	6,451
State	1,973	1,151	58.3	3,058	822	41.7	1,401
Local, total	12,466	9,316	74.7	24,279	3,149	25.3	5,050
Counties	3,188	2,268	71.1	5,139	919	28.8	1,377
Municipalities	9,278	7,048	76.0	19,140	2,230	24.0	3,674
Iowa	6,629	4,959	74.8	14,190	1,672	25.2	3,439
State	918	583	63.5	2,074	335	36.5	920
Local, total	5,711	4,376	76.6	12,117	1,337	23.4	2,519
Counties	1,878	1,282	68.3	3,440	598	31.8	1,099
Municipalities	3,833	3,094	80.7	8,676	739	19.3	1,420
Kansas	7,553	5,367	71.1	14,720	2,186	28.9	4,183
State	962	608	63.2	1,859	354	36.8	721
Local, total	6,591	4,759	72.2	12,862	1,832	27.8	3,463
Counties	2,188	1,419	64.9	3,421	769	35.1	1,267
Municipalities	4,403	3,340	75.9	9,441	1,063	24.1	2,196
Kentucky	7,709	5,551	72.0	14,095	2,158	28.0	3,969
State	1,711	917	53.6	2,493	794	46.4	1,687
Local, total	5,998	4,634	77.3	11,602	1,364	22.7	2,282
Counties	1,715	1,253	73.1	3,192	462	26.9	761
Municipalities	4,283	3,381	78.9	8,410	902	21.1	1,520
Louisiana	13,410	10,409	77.6	23,111	3,002	22.4	5,052
State	1,080	678	62.8	1,747	402	37.2	751
Local, total	12,330	9,731	78.9	21,364	2,600	21.1	4,301
Parishes	4,771	3,408	71.4	5,722	1,364	28.6	2,323
Municipalities	7,559	6,323	83.6	15,642	1,236	16.4	1,977
Maine	2,811	2,150	76.5	5,990	661	23.5	1,195
State	460	333	72.4	1,082	127	27.6	238
Local, total	2,351	1,817	77.3	4,909	534	22.7	957
Counties	385	305	79.2	718	80	20.8	184
Municipalities	1,966	1,512	76.9	4,190	454	23.1	772
Maryland	15,728	12,671	80.6	42,073	3,057	19.4	6,764
State	2,316	1,552	67.0	5,560	764	33.0	1,907
Local, total	13,412	11,119	82.9	36,513	2,293	17.1	4,857
Counties	7,426	5,968	80.4	20,041	1,458	19.6	3,417
Municipalities	5,986	5,151	86.1	16,472	835	13.9	1,439

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Massachusetts	18,298	15,144	82.8%	\$55,480	3,154	17.2%	\$5,798
State	1,913	1,598	83.5	6,042	315	16.5	767
Local, total	16,385	13,546	82.7	49,437	2,839	17.3	5,031
Counties	39	18	46.2	53	21	53.8	52
Municipalities	16,346	13,528	82.8	49,384	2,818	17.2	4,979
Michigan	23,333	18,360	78.7	65,710	4,972	21.3	11,005
State	2,993	2,009	67.1	8,034	984	32.9	2,319
Local, total	20,340	16,351	80.4	57,676	3,988	19.6	8,686
Counties	4,531	3,561	78.6	11,472	969	21.4	2,267
Municipalities	15,809	12,790	80.9	46,204	3,019	19.1	6,418
Minnesota	9,868	7,395	74.9	27,073	2,473	25.1	6,064
State	855	502	58.7	2,229	353	41.3	1,013
Local, total	9,013	6,893	76.5	24,845	2,120	23.5	5,051
Counties	2,820	2,025	71.8	6,756	795	28.2	1,858
Municipalities	6,193	4,868	78.6	18,089	1,325	21.4	3,193
Mississippi	7,510	5,485	73.0	11,610	2,025	27.0	3,082
State	963	574	59.6	1,596	389	40.4	620
Local, total	6,547	4,911	75.0	10,014	1,636	25.0	2,461
Counties	2,068	1,544	74.7	3,223	524	25.3	802
Municipalities	4,479	3,367	75.2	6,791	1,112	24.8	1,660
Missouri	16,282	11,544	70.9	31,407	4,738	29.1	9,439
State	2,207	1,106	50.1	3,415	1,101	49.9	2,376
Local, total	14,075	10,438	74.2	27,993	3,637	25.8	7,063
Counties	3,500	2,453	70.1	5,079	1,047	29.9	1,839
Municipalities	10,575	7,985	75.5	22,913	2,590	24.5	5,224
Montana	2,132	1,456	68.3	3,725	676	31.7	1,193
State	410	238	58.0	588	172	42.0	407
Local, total	1,722	1,218	70.7	3,137	504	29.3	786
Counties	894	578	64.7	1,480	316	35.3	483
Municipalities	828	640	77.3	1,657	188	22.7	303
Nebraska	4,140	3,061	73.9	9,074	1,081	26.1	2,143
State	672	453	67.4	1,218	219	32.6	477
Local, total	3,468	2,608	75.2	7,856	862	24.9	1,667
Counties	1,056	690	65.3	1,656	368	34.8	639
Municipalities	2,412	1,918	79.5	6,200	494	20.5	1,028
Nevada	4,672	3,159	67.6	13,133	1,513	32.4	4,087
State	602	339	56.3	1,157	263	43.7	532
Local, total	4,070	2,820	69.3	11,976	1,250	30.7	3,555
Counties	2,735	1,894	69.3	8,209	841	30.7	2,594
Municipalities	1,335	926	69.4	3,767	409	30.6	960
New Hampshire	3,041	2,291	75.3	7,680	750	24.7	1,604
State	419	316	75.4	1,102	103	24.6	248
Local, total	2,622	1,975	75.3	6,578	647	24.7	1,356
Counties	195	109	55.9	292	86	44.1	210
Municipalities	2,427	1,866	76.9	6,287	561	23.1	1,146
New Jersey	32,190	22,628	70.3	100,613	9,561	29.7	27,654
State	3,699	1,116	30.2	3,297	2,583	69.8	13,700
Local, total	28,491	21,512	75.5	97,316	6,978	24.5	13,954
Counties	3,239	2,412	74.5	9,751	826	25.5	1,925
Municipalities	25,252	19,100	75.6	87,565	6,152	24.4	12,029
New Mexico	4,850	3,501	72.2	9,303	1,348	27.8	2,347
State	567	418	73.7	1,111	149	26.3	238
Local, total	4,283	3,083	72.0	8,192	1,199	28.0	2,109
Counties	1,295	931	71.9	2,410	363	28.0	712
Municipalities	2,988	2,152	72.0	5,781	836	28.0	1,398

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
New York	77,058	66,417	86.2%	\$272,163	10,641	13.8%	\$31,825
State	5,445	3,962	72.8	16,806	1,483	27.2	3,947
Local, total	71,613	62,455	87.2	255,357	9,158	12.8	27,879
Counties	11,321	9,360	82.7	39,928	1,961	17.3	5,934
Municipalities	60,292	53,095	88.1	215,429	7,197	11.9	21,945
North Carolina	19,825	15,853	80.0	39,042	3,972	20.0	7,798
State	3,346	2,488	74.4	6,484	858	25.6	1,881
Local, total	16,479	13,365	81.1	32,558	3,114	18.9	5,917
Counties	5,545	4,486	80.9	9,920	1,059	19.1	1,914
Municipalities	10,934	8,879	81.2	22,637	2,055	18.8	4,003
North Dakota	1,336	1,008	75.4	2,478	328	24.6	589
State	229	127	55.5	365	102	44.5	215
Local, total	1,107	881	79.6	2,114	226	20.4	374
Counties	432	334	77.3	727	98	22.7	152
Municipalities	675	547	81.0	1,387	128	19.0	222
Ohio	29,669	22,051	74.3	73,603	7,619	25.7	15,991
State	2,451	1,327	54.1	5,051	1,124	45.9	2,606
Local, total	27,218	20,724	76.1	68,552	6,495	23.9	13,386
Counties	5,889	3,996	67.9	10,822	1,894	32.2	4,033
Municipalities	21,329	16,728	78.4	57,730	4,601	21.6	9,353
Oklahoma	9,545	6,868	72.0	17,391	2,677	28.0	4,647
State	1,664	933	56.1	2,388	731	43.9	1,418
Local, total	7,881	5,935	75.3	15,003	1,946	24.7	3,229
Counties	1,468	926	63.1	1,598	542	36.9	757
Municipalities	6,413	5,009	78.1	13,405	1,404	21.9	2,472
Oregon	7,398	5,412	73.2	20,073	1,986	26.8	5,478
State	1,241	841	67.8	3,400	400	32.2	1,123
Local, total	6,157	4,571	74.2	16,673	1,586	25.8	4,355
Counties	1,927	1,412	73.3	4,735	515	26.7	1,459
Municipalities	4,230	3,159	74.7	11,938	1,071	25.3	2,896
Pennsylvania	31,504	24,831	78.8	80,985	6,673	21.2	15,650
State	6,436	5,346	83.1	18,434	1,090	16.9	3,802
Local, total	25,068	19,485	77.7	62,550	5,583	22.3	11,847
Counties	2,045	960	46.9	2,375	1,085	53.1	2,060
Municipalities	23,023	18,525	80.5	60,175	4,498	19.5	9,787
Rhode Island	2,879	2,254	78.3	8,695	625	21.7	1,466
State	270	201	74.4	1,016	69	25.6	207
Local, total	2,609	2,053	78.7	7,679	556	21.3	1,259
Municipalities	2,609	2,053	78.7	7,679	556	21.3	1,259
South Carolina	10,761	7,993	74.3	18,859	2,768	25.7	4,750
State	2,300	1,336	58.1	3,608	964	41.9	2,009
Local, total	8,461	6,657	78.7	15,251	1,804	21.3	2,741
Counties	4,059	3,100	76.4	6,931	959	23.6	1,406
Municipalities	4,402	3,557	80.8	8,321	845	19.2	1,334
South Dakota	1,593	1,210	76.0	2,971	383	24.0	642
State	269	180	66.9	507	89	33.1	172
Local, total	1,324	1,030	77.8	2,465	294	22.2	470
Counties	435	302	69.4	694	133	30.6	196
Municipalities	889	728	81.9	1,770	161	18.1	274
Tennessee	13,554	10,362	76.4	25,815	3,192	23.6	6,176
State	1,583	934	59.0	2,956	649	41.0	1,251
Local, total	11,971	9,428	78.8	22,859	2,543	21.2	4,925
Counties	3,729	2,889	77.5	6,547	840	22.5	1,357
Municipalities	8,242	6,539	79.3	16,312	1,703	20.7	3,567

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1995<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Texas	56,789	41,975	73.9%	\$117,918	14,815	26.1%	\$27,592
State	3,368	1,547	45.9	4,402	1,821	54.1	4,369
Local, total	53,421	40,428	75.7	113,516	12,994	24.3	23,223
Counties	15,991	12,412	77.6	28,260	3,580	22.4	5,976
Municipalities	37,430	28,016	74.8	85,256	9,414	25.2	17,247
Utah	4,674	3,170	67.8	9,131	1,503	32.2	3,257
State	704	379	53.8	1,069	325	46.2	818
Local, total	3,970	2,791	70.3	8,062	1,178	29.7	2,438
Counties	1,374	887	64.6	2,526	486	35.4	961
Municipalities	2,596	1,904	73.3	5,536	692	26.7	1,477
Vermont	1,276	901	70.6	3,136	375	29.4	891
State	479	317	66.2	1,368	162	33.8	474
Local, total	797	584	73.3	1,768	213	26.7	418
Counties	50	0	X	X	50	100.0	88
Municipalities	747	584	78.2	1,768	163	21.8	330
Virginia	16,705	12,815	76.7	39,821	3,889	23.3	8,331
State	2,480	1,736	70.0	5,513	744	30.0	1,571
Local, total	14,225	11,079	77.9	34,308	3,145	22.1	6,760
Counties	6,400	4,831	75.5	15,738	1,568	24.5	3,338
Municipalities	7,825	6,248	79.8	18,570	1,577	20.2	3,422
Washington	12,408	8,872	71.5	34,959	3,535	28.5	9,818
State	1,811	915	50.5	3,661	896	49.5	2,553
Local, total	10,597	7,957	75.1	31,298	2,639	24.9	7,266
Counties	3,657	2,790	76.3	10,401	866	23.7	2,637
Municipalities	6,940	5,167	74.5	20,897	1,773	25.5	4,628
West Virginia	3,239	2,545	78.6	5,807	694	21.4	956
State	886	563	63.5	1,555	323	36.5	488
Local, total	2,353	1,982	84.2	4,252	371	15.8	467
Counties	786	697	88.7	1,518	89	11.3	110
Municipalities	1,567	1,285	82.0	2,734	282	18.0	357
Wisconsin	14,201	11,097	78.1	35,086	3,104	21.9	6,468
State	887	571	64.4	1,834	316	35.6	878
Local, total	13,314	10,526	79.1	33,252	2,788	20.9	5,591
Counties	3,783	3,007	79.5	9,637	776	20.5	1,856
Municipalities	9,531	7,519	78.9	23,615	2,012	21.1	3,735
Wyoming	1,633	1,104	67.6	2,973	529	32.4	931
State	225	137	60.9	337	88	39.1	174
Local, total	1,408	967	68.7	2,636	441	31.3	758
Counties	601	376	62.6	924	225	37.4	365
Municipalities	807	591	73.2	1,712	216	26.8	392

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.17 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1996 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 180883 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> [June 26, 2000], Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

**Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1997

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	18,760	940,275	695,378	244,897	99,191	46,884	52,307
Local police	13,540	531,496	420,152	111,345	62,373	31,079	31,294
Sheriff	3,088	263,427	174,673	88,754	20,025	10,633	9,392
State police	49	82,261	54,206	28,055	895	70	825
Special police	1,332	61,022	44,509	16,513	15,234	4,502	10,732
Texas constable	751	2,068	1,838	230	664	600	64

Note: These data are from the fourth Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, which was conducted in 1997. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample that represents the approximately 19,000 publicly funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. A total of 968 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of populations served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 3,412 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 94.9% response rate. The final database includes responses from 2,012 local police departments, 915 sheriffs' departments, 356 special police departments, 80 Texas constable offices, and the 49 primary State police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. Data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. The pay period that included June 15, 1997 was the reference date for all personnel data and June 30, 1997 was used for all other items.

A "local police" department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. "Sheriffs" departments included were those operated by county or independent city governments. A "State police" department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. "Local and State police" categories include only general purpose agencies. "Special police" agencies are State and local agencies with limited jurisdictional area or limited enforcement responsibilities. Consolidated police-sheriff agencies are included in the local police category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 1.

Table 1.25

**Local police departments and full-time sworn personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	13,540	100%	420,152	100%
1,000,000 or more	16	0.1	97,446	23.2
500,000 to 999,999	24	0.2	33,075	7.9
250,000 to 499,999	46	0.3	36,848	8.8
100,000 to 249,999	156	1.2	45,184	10.8
50,000 to 99,999	381	2.8	46,070	11.0
25,000 to 49,999	720	5.3	44,790	10.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,819	13.4	53,875	12.8
2,500 to 9,999	4,078	30.1	44,469	10.6
Less than 2,500	6,301	46.5	18,393	4.4

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.26

**Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,088	100%	174,673	100%
1,000,000 or more	31	1.0	37,574	21.5
500,000 to 999,999	60	1.9	24,287	13.9
250,000 to 499,999	110	3.6	24,348	13.9
100,000 to 249,999	291	9.4	32,991	18.9
50,000 to 99,999	379	12.3	20,274	11.6
25,000 to 49,999	641	20.7	18,245	10.4
10,000 to 24,999	859	27.8	12,553	7.2
Less than 10,000	719	23.3	4,401	2.5

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.27

**Average number of employees in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	39	31	8	5	2	2
1,000,000 or more	7,695	6,075	1,620	396	91	306
500,000 to 999,999	1,736	1,376	360	97	6	91
250,000 to 499,999	1,050	798	252	34	2	33
100,000 to 249,999	379	289	90	24	2	22
50,000 to 99,999	156	121	35	13	2	11
25,000 to 49,999	79	62	17	7	2	5
10,000 to 24,999	37	30	7	5	2	3
2,500 to 9,999	14	11	3	4	3	1
Less than 2,500	3	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.28

**Average number of employees in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	85	57	29	6	3	3
1,000,000 or more	1,916	1,226	690	27	11	16
500,000 to 999,999	619	407	212	26	8	18
250,000 to 499,999	339	222	117	25	12	13
100,000 to 249,999	166	113	53	15	8	7
50,000 to 99,999	79	54	25	7	4	3
25,000 to 49,999	42	28	14	5	3	2
10,000 to 24,999	22	15	7	4	2	1
Less than 10,000	9	6	3	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.29

**Sex of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	90.0%	10.0%
1,000,000 or more	100	84.1	15.9
500,000 to 999,999	100	86.0	14.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	85.9	14.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	90.1	9.9
50,000 to 99,999	100	92.3	7.7
25,000 to 49,999	100	93.4	6.6
10,000 to 24,999	100	94.7	5.3
2,500 to 9,999	100	94.9	5.1
Less than 2,500	100	96.9	3.1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.30

**Sex of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	84.4%	15.6%
1,000,000 or more	100	82.8	17.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	80.2	19.8
250,000 to 499,999	100	84.6	15.4
100,000 to 249,999	100	84.4	15.6
50,000 to 99,999	100	86.9	13.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	86.9	13.1
10,000 to 24,999	100	88.3	11.7
Less than 10,000	100	88.1	11.9

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.31

**Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	78.5%	72.2%	6.3%	11.7%	9.1%	2.5%	7.8%	6.8%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.2%
1,000,000 or more	100	64.7	57.1	7.6	17.8	12.5	5.4	15.6	12.9	2.7	1.9	1.6	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	63.1	56.2	7.0	23.4	17.7	5.7	7.0	6.1	0.8	6.6	6.1	0.5
250,000 to 499,999	100	69.6	60.6	9.0	19.1	15.2	3.9	9.3	8.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	78.9	71.7	7.2	11.6	9.7	1.9	7.2	6.6	0.6	2.3	2.2	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	85.4	79.3	6.1	7.5	6.5	1.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	88.5	83.1	5.4	6.0	5.2	0.8	4.6	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	(c)
10,000 to 24,999	100	91.9	87.3	4.6	4.3	3.9	0.4	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2
2,500 to 9,999	100	89.1	84.8	4.3	4.8	4.3	0.4	4.1	3.9	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.2
Less than 2,500	100	89.3	86.8	2.5	5.3	5.0	0.2	3.2	3.1	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Table 1.32

**Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	81.0%	70.2%	10.8%	11.8%	8.0%	3.7%	5.9%	5.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.2%
1,000,000 or more	100	67.1	57.9	9.3	16.9	11.4	5.5	13.5	11.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.3
500,000 to 999,999	100	74.8	62.8	12.0	17.2	10.6	6.6	6.2	5.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.2
250,000 to 499,999	100	83.7	71.8	11.9	9.8	7.3	2.5	5.6	4.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	84.2	73.0	11.2	11.5	7.9	3.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	92.0	80.4	11.6	5.8	4.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	88.0	78.0	10.1	8.6	6.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	100	88.6	79.4	9.1	8.3	6.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
Less than 10,000	100	93.2	82.1	11.2	2.2	2.0	0.2	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 3, Table 5.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Table 1.33

**Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college <sup>b</sup>	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	83%	5%	8%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100	63	31	6	0
500,000 to 999,999	100	63	25	12	0
250,000 to 499,999	100	74	15	6	4
100,000 to 249,999	100	72	17	10	1
50,000 to 99,999	100	71	14	13	3
25,000 to 49,999	100	76	9	11	3
10,000 to 24,999	99	79	6	11	2
2,500 to 9,999	98	85	4	8	1
Less than 2,500	95	84	4	6	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Nondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 1.34

**Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college <sup>b</sup>	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	86%	3%	7%	1%
1,000,000 or more	96	89	3	4	0
500,000 to 999,999	100	85	7	4	4
250,000 to 499,999	99	83	6	9	1
100,000 to 249,999	97	86	4	6	2
50,000 to 99,999	99	78	7	13	1
25,000 to 49,999	96	83	2	10	1
10,000 to 24,999	98	88	4	6	1
Less than 10,000	94	90	1	3	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Nondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 1.35

**Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average number of hours required <sup>a</sup>		
	Total	Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	599	395	204
1,000,000 or more	1,252	878	374
500,000 to 999,999	1,357	822	535
250,000 to 499,999	1,356	782	574
100,000 to 249,999	1,145	649	496
50,000 to 99,999	938	537	501
25,000 to 49,999	919	518	401
10,000 to 24,999	780	470	310
2,500 to 9,999	602	399	203
Less than 2,500	422	321	101

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Computations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.36

**Training requirements for new officer recruits in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average number of hours required <sup>a</sup>		
	Total	Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	538	365	173
1,000,000 or more	804	508	296
500,000 to 999,999	1,003	557	446
250,000 to 499,999	710	396	314
100,000 to 249,999	715	416	300
50,000 to 99,999	600	378	222
25,000 to 49,999	521	368	153
10,000 to 24,999	450	335	115
Less than 10,000	441	332	109

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Computations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.37

**Drug testing of employees in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies with drug testing of sworn or civilian employees							
	Any drug testing program		Mandatory (all are tested)		Random selection process		Suspected use	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	61%	41%	22%	14%	16%	9%	31%	23%
1,000,000 or more	87	75	6	0	62	31	62	62
500,000 to 999,999	83	67	8	4	54	12	67	54
250,000 to 499,999	87	74	17	24	41	22	63	52
100,000 to 249,999	85	77	18	18	33	18	60	53
50,000 to 99,999	83	74	21	20	20	10	56	50
25,000 to 49,999	80	66	19	20	18	11	57	46
10,000 to 24,999	73	59	24	19	16	12	44	38
2,500 to 9,999	68	52	26	19	20	14	32	26
Less than 2,500	49	22	20	7	12	5	21	11

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program. In this table, sworn category refers to regular/field patrol officers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 11.

Table 1.38

**Drug testing of employees in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies with drug testing of sworn or civilian employees							
	Any drug testing program		Mandatory (all are tested)		Random selection process		Suspected use	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	61%	54%	23%	18%	20%	16%	25%	25%
1,000,000 or more	86	79	32	25	25	14	46	46
500,000 to 999,999	77	68	16	24	22	9	61	48
250,000 to 499,999	87	64	35	27	16	4	39	30
100,000 to 249,999	83	73	31	24	24	15	40	42
50,000 to 99,999	71	64	29	27	21	16	27	23
25,000 to 49,999	65	55	26	18	23	18	26	26
10,000 to 24,999	56	48	21	15	21	18	20	21
Less than 10,000	45	42	16	11	16	16	19	21

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program. In this table, sworn category refers to regular/field patrol officers only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 11.



Table 1.39

**Average operating expenditures of local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1997

Population served	Total (in thousands)	Average operating expenditures			
		Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$29,228,843	\$2,159,000	\$67,100	\$51,900	\$150
1,000,000 or more	6,761,752	422,610,000	68,900	53,400	222
500,000 to 999,999	2,536,334	105,681,000	76,500	59,100	155
250,000 to 499,999	2,914,663	63,362,000	79,000	59,200	168
100,000 to 249,999	3,528,978	22,622,000	77,900	57,800	151
50,000 to 99,999	3,557,997	9,339,000	76,600	57,600	137
25,000 to 49,999	3,232,377	4,489,000	71,200	54,700	130
10,000 to 24,999	3,396,078	1,867,000	60,600	47,400	120
2,500 to 9,999	2,496,645	612,000	49,900	39,600	118
Less than 2,500	804,018	128,000	33,200	29,600	109

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Data are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computations of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000; per officer and per employee figures to the nearest \$100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6.

Table 1.40

**Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1997

Population served	Total (in thousands)	Average operating expenditures			
		Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$13,133,141	\$4,253,000	\$73,000	\$48,000	\$49
1,000,000 or more	3,522,793	113,638,000	93,300	59,600	47
500,000 to 999,999	2,208,152	36,803,000	90,000	58,500	52
250,000 to 499,999	1,955,313	17,776,000	78,200	50,700	49
100,000 to 249,999	2,358,132	8,104,000	69,000	46,600	52
50,000 to 99,999	1,227,626	3,239,000	58,400	39,400	46
25,000 to 49,999	998,220	1,557,000	51,800	34,800	44
10,000 to 24,999	617,107	718,000	45,800	30,300	43
Less than 10,000	245,799	342,000	51,500	33,700	60

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.39.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 1.41

**Average base starting salary for selected positions in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average base starting salary			
	Entry level officer	Officer after 1 year	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	\$23,300	\$25,600	\$32,300	\$38,700
1,000,000 or more	30,600	34,000	47,500	100,700
500,000 to 999,999	29,300	32,000	42,900	87,600
250,000 to 499,999	30,600	33,000	45,500	80,900
100,000 to 249,999	30,500	33,200	43,900	74,700
50,000 to 99,999	30,500	33,300	44,700	70,600
25,000 to 49,999	29,200	32,500	42,600	63,000
10,000 to 24,999	26,400	29,900	38,100	53,200
2,500 to 9,999	23,500	25,800	31,400	40,000
Less than 2,500	18,800	20,600	24,300	25,700

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest \$100. Computations of average salary exclude agencies with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.42

**Average base starting salary for selected positions in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Average base starting salary			
	Entry level deputy	Deputy after 1 year	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	\$21,500	\$23,000	\$27,700	\$44,400
1,000,000 or more	30,200	32,700	43,700	98,900
500,000 to 999,999	27,200	29,900	38,900	78,100
250,000 to 499,999	25,800	28,200	37,700	73,100
100,000 to 249,999	24,000	25,600	31,800	60,600
50,000 to 99,999	22,600	24,300	28,700	51,000
25,000 to 49,999	21,400	22,900	27,300	44,400
10,000 to 24,999	20,100	21,700	25,200	38,600
Less than 10,000	19,400	20,700	23,900	31,300

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.41.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 1.43

**Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	9mm	.40 caliber	.45 caliber	.380 caliber	10mm
All sizes	94%	66%	57%	38%	14%	14%
1,000,000 or more	100	87	38	25	19	6
500,000 to 999,999	96	83	46	29	17	8
250,000 to 499,999	100	85	61	45	26	13
100,000 to 249,999	97	70	48	46	20	16
50,000 to 99,999	99	75	52	42	20	20
25,000 to 49,999	99	62	60	37	15	11
10,000 to 24,999	97	60	56	32	16	13
2,500 to 9,999	96	63	58	35	12	13
Less than 2,500	91	69	56	40	14	15

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 20, Table 40.

Table 1.44

**Semiautomatic sidearms authorized for use by sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms					
	Any type	9mm	.40 caliber	.45 caliber	.380 caliber	10mm
All sizes	95%	66%	59%	49%	18%	18%
1,000,000 or more	89	68	46	50	25	14
500,000 to 999,999	92	61	58	35	18	11
250,000 to 499,999	99	74	48	36	30	19
100,000 to 249,999	96	63	59	42	16	19
50,000 to 99,999	98	64	71	51	16	20
25,000 to 49,999	98	70	66	57	21	23
10,000 to 24,999	94	69	57	54	19	17
Less than 10,000	93	58	52	40	12	15

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 21, Table 40.

Table 1.45

**Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:											
	Chemical agents--personal use				Batons				Other weapons/actions			
	Any type listed in survey	Pepper spray	CS	Tear gas	Any type listed in survey	Collapsible	PR-24	Traditional	Flash/bang grenade	Electrical devices <sup>a</sup>	Choke/carotid hold <sup>b</sup>	Capture net
All sizes	90%	89%	4%	3%	88%	61%	47%	46%	11%	8%	7%	(c)
1,000,000 or more	81	81	0	0	100	69	44	56	75	44	44	12%
500,000 to 999,999	92	83	4	0	100	67	29	92	88	25	25	8
250,000 to 499,999	94	91	9	2	98	72	59	57	76	24	35	4
100,000 to 249,999	96	95	6	1	97	65	45	61	82	22	29	4
50,000 to 99,999	97	95	5	5	97	71	50	54	65	22	15	4
25,000 to 49,999	91	90	3	2	97	67	57	43	43	12	13	2
10,000 to 24,999	95	93	2	3	92	63	52	42	22	7	6	0
2,500 to 9,999	89	89	3	2	90	67	50	46	7	7	5	0
Less than 2,500	88	87	5	5	84	55	42	47	1	8	6	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1997**, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 21, Table 42.<sup>a</sup>Includes hand-held direct contact devices (such as stun gun) and hand-held stand-off devices (such as taser).<sup>b</sup>Includes neck restraints.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Table 1.46

**Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:											
	Chemical agents--personal use				Batons				Other weapons/actions			
	Any type listed in survey	Pepper spray	CS	Tear gas	Any type listed in survey	Collapsible	Traditional	PR-24	Flash/bang grenade	Electrical devices <sup>a</sup>	Choke/carotid hold <sup>b</sup>	Capture net
All sizes	88%	87%	4%	3%	80%	59%	38%	36%	19%	13%	5%	1%
1,000,000 or more	93	93	4	4	96	68	64	46	68	18	36	4
500,000 to 999,999	94	93	13	5	100	75	42	56	66	24	13	4
250,000 to 499,999	92	92	3	9	93	75	40	58	56	28	8	5
100,000 to 249,999	90	89	3	3	89	70	39	47	40	19	11	(c)
50,000 to 99,999	96	95	4	(c)	85	68	35	35	33	7	4	0
25,000 to 49,999	92	90	5	3	78	58	38	33	23	9	2	1
10,000 to 24,999	88	87	4	4	80	57	36	37	8	13	4	0
Less than 10,000	79	76	3	3	72	50	37	27	2	12	5	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1997**, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 22.<sup>a</sup>Includes hand-held direct contact devices (such as stun gun) and hand-held stand-off devices (such as taser).<sup>b</sup>Includes neck restraints.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Table 1.47

**Community policing in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Agency has full-time community policing unit	Agency has no full-time community policing unit			
			Total	Has specially designated personnel	Has related policies or procedures	No designated personnel, policies, or procedures
All sizes	100%	13%	87%	26%	21%	41%
1,000,000 or more	100	50	50	31	12	6
500,000 to 999,999	100	67	33	17	12	4
250,000 to 499,999	100	72	28	9	15	5
100,000 to 249,999	100	69	31	15	13	3
50,000 to 99,999	100	65	35	15	11	9
25,000 to 49,999	100	45	55	26	17	12
10,000 to 24,999	100	27	73	34	19	19
2,500 to 9,999	100	10	90	34	20	36
Less than 2,500	100	2	98	18	24	56

Note: See Note, table 1.24. "Full-time community policing unit" refers to agencies operating a community policing unit with one or more officers assigned full-time.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1997*, NCJ 173429 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 16, Table 32.

Table 1.48

**Community policing in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Agency has full-time community policing unit	Agency has no full-time community policing unit			
			Total	Has specially designated personnel	Has related policies or procedures	No designated personnel, policies, or procedures
All sizes	100%	15%	85%	21%	17%	47%
1,000,000 or more	100	55	45	8	8	30
500,000 to 999,999	100	40	60	20	7	32
250,000 to 499,999	100	39	61	25	6	30
100,000 to 249,999	100	30	70	13	13	43
50,000 to 99,999	100	17	83	25	13	45
25,000 to 49,999	100	19	81	23	17	42
10,000 to 24,999	100	11	89	25	17	47
Less than 10,000	100	4	96	15	24	58

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.47.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1997*, NCJ 173428 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 17, Table 32.

Table 1.49

**State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel including 500 or more officers assigned to respond to calls for service**

By State, agency, and number of full-time officers, 1997

State	Agency	Full-time sworn officers	
		Total	Responding to calls for service <sup>a</sup>
<u>Local agencies</u>			
New York	New York City Police	38,328	27,422
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,271	11,555
California	Los Angeles Police	9,423	6,043
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,782	5,872
Texas	Houston Police	5,355	4,661
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,618	3,245
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,070	3,017
Texas	Dallas Police	2,817	2,457
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,082	2,390
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,190	1,600
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,151	1,521
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,021	1,516
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	2,920	1,502
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,726	1,368
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,576	1,302
New York	Nassau County Police	2,935	1,300
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,428	1,223
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,711	1,195
California	San Francisco Police	2,006	1,162
California	San Diego Police	1,964	1,058
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,691	1,048
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,798	1,041
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,867	1,022
California	San Jose Police	1,336	953
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,608	940
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,407	922
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,906	905
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,498	862
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,608	849
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Police	1,122	814
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,172	792
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1,286	746
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	1,709	729
Colorado	Denver Police	1,412	718
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,438	698
Washington	Seattle Police	1,232	695
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,743	662
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,179	657
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,264	639
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,612	608
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,615	599
Texas	Fort Worth Police	1,200	584
California	San Bernardino County Sheriff	1,246	583
California	Sacramento County Sheriff	1,173	550
Tennessee	Nashville Metropolitan Police	1,279	532
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,474	530
Florida	Miami Police	1,007	514
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,049	509
<u>State agencies</u>			
California	California Highway Patrol	6,532	5,253
New York	New York State Police	3,979	2,558
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,757	2,260
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,098	2,112
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,637	1,495
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,270	1,300
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,555	1,225
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,354	1,218
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,054	1,185
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,298	1,090
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,516	1,014
Illinois	Illinois State Police	1,980	980
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,658	924
Indiana	Indiana State Police	1,222	797
Missouri	Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,056	733

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Defined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. xii.

Table 1.50

**Full-time personnel, sworn officers, and officers assigned to respond to calls for service in State law enforcement agencies**

By agency, 1997

Agency	Full-time personnel			Officers assigned to respond to calls for service		State population <sup>a</sup>	Officers per 10,000 residents <sup>b</sup>	Percent change in number of full-time personnel, 1993-97 <sup>c</sup>		
	Total	Sworn officers		Number	Percent			Total	Sworn	Civilian
Alabama Department of Public Safety	1,340	716	53%	382	53%	4,287,178	2	9%	22%	-2%
Alaska State Troopers	679	321	47	173	54	604,966	5	13	5	22
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,678	966	58	922	95	4,434,340	2	9	9	10
Arkansas State Police	735	505	69	375	74	2,506,293	2	8	4	19
California Highway Patrol	9,533	6,532	69	5,253	80	31,857,646	2	15	13	20
Colorado State Patrol	803	568	71	531	93	3,816,179	1	7	6	12
Connecticut State Police	1,459	945	65	871	92	3,267,293	3	7	-3	32
Delaware State Police	763	561	74	330	59	723,475	8	14	15	13
Florida Highway Patrol	2,067	1,637	79	1,495	91	14,418,917	1	-3	2	-16
Georgia State Patrol	1,910	826	43	776	94	7,334,274	1	11	-4	26
Idaho State Police	265	195	74	185	95	1,187,597	2	8	3	25
Illinois State Police	3,660	1,980	54	NA	NA	11,845,316	2	11	4	19
Indiana State Police	1,877	1,222	65	797	65	5,828,090	2	11	17	1
Iowa State Patrol	554	432	78	360	83	2,848,033	2	-30	-23	-48
Kansas Highway Patrol	741	526	71	452	86	2,579,149	2	-2	-5	5
Kentucky State Police	1,606	918	57	578	63	3,882,071	2	-2	2	-7
Louisiana State Police	1,375	909	66	617	68	4,340,818	2	35	29	48
Maine State Police	475	337	71	320	95	1,238,566	3	4	5	3
Maryland State Police	2,202	1,516	69	1,014	67	5,060,296	3	0	-2	3
Massachusetts State Police	2,588	2,270	88	1,300	57	6,085,395	4	16	15	22
Michigan State Police	2,950	2,054	70	1,185	58	9,730,925	2	0	3	-8
Minnesota State Patrol	718	499	69	374	75	4,648,596	1	30	11	119
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	520	520	100	325	63	2,710,750	2	-25	11	-100
Missouri State Highway Patrol	2,056	1,056	51	733	69	5,363,669	2	10	19	2
Montana Highway Patrol	278	212	76	193	91	876,684	2	9	8	12
Nebraska State Patrol	624	466	75	230	49	1,648,696	3	-1	-4	10
Nevada Highway Patrol	547	375	69	365	97	1,600,810	2	10	14	2
New Hampshire State Police	393	289	74	237	82	1,160,213	2	17	17	17
New Jersey State Police	3,521	2,555	73	1,225	48	8,001,850	3	-2	-3	1
New Mexico State Police	592	435	73	324	74	1,711,256	3	4	4	6
New York State Police	4,681	3,979	85	2,558	64	18,134,226	2	1	1	3
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,719	1,298	76	1,090	84	7,309,055	2	9	5	23
North Dakota Highway Patrol	195	131	67	121	92	642,633	2	3	7	-4
Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,382	1,354	57	1,218	90	11,162,797	1	1	-1	3
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	1,290	747	58	712	95	3,295,315	2	23	-7	121
Oregon State Police	1,339	853	64	514	60	3,196,313	3	22	9	55
Pennsylvania State Police	5,318	4,098	77	2,112	52	12,040,084	3	3	-1	15
Rhode Island State Police	225	184	82	176	96	988,283	2	0	1	-5
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1,110	891	80	736	83	3,716,645	2	-8	-10	0
South Dakota Highway Patrol	234	154	66	149	97	737,561	2	50	-1	(d)
Tennessee Department of Safety	1,731	913	53	NA	NA	5,307,381	2	12	23	2
Texas Department of Public Safety	6,563	2,757	42	2,260	82	19,091,207	1	15	2	26
Utah Highway Patrol	421	389	92	335	86	2,017,573	2	7	14	-41
Vermont State Police	404	263	65	177	67	586,461	4	4	-3	19
Virginia State Police	2,251	1,658	74	924	56	6,666,167	2	0	1	-3
Washington State Patrol	2,016	935	46	736	79	5,519,525	2	1	-6	8
West Virginia State Police	925	608	66	542	89	1,820,407	3	21	24	17
Wisconsin State Patrol	658	495	75	460	93	5,146,199	1	-1	3	-10
Wyoming Highway Patrol	290	156	54	143	92	480,011	3	1	10	-8

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 261.<sup>a</sup>Population data are based on U.S. Bureau of Census figures for Apr. 1, 1996.<sup>b</sup>Figures for number of officers per 10,000 residents are based on all full-time sworn personnel only.<sup>c</sup>Personnel data for 1993 are for the pay period that included June 15, 1993. Personnel data for 1997 are for the pay period that included June 30, 1997.<sup>d</sup>Percent change could not be calculated because the agency had no civilian employees in 1993.

Table 1.51

**Percent distribution of full-time sworn personnel in State law enforcement agencies**By agency, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1997<sup>a</sup>

Agency	Percent of full-time sworn personnel								
	Sex			Race, ethnicity					
	Total	Female	Male	Total	American Indian <sup>b</sup>	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	White, non-Hispanic
Alabama Department of Public Safety	100%	3%	97%	100%	0%	0%	30%	0%	70%
Alaska State Troopers	100	5	95	100	8	2	3	2	85
Arizona Department of Public Safety	100	7	93	100	2	1	2	15	81
Arkansas State Police	100	5	95	100	0	0	14	0	86
California Highway Patrol	100	9	91	100	0	3	4	15	78
Colorado State Patrol	100	4	96	100	1	1	1	10	88
Connecticut State Police	100	7	93	100	1	0	8	6	86
Delaware State Police	100	8	92	100	1	1	9	1	88
Florida Highway Patrol	100	11	89	100	0	1	14	9	76
Georgia State Patrol	100	4	96	100	0	0	16	0	84
Idaho State Police	100	5	95	100	2	0	0	3	96
Indiana State Police	100	5	95	100	0	0	8	1	91
Iowa State Patrol	100	3	97	100	0	0	1	1	98
Kansas Highway Patrol	100	6	94	100	1	0	2	1	96
Kentucky State Police	100	3	97	100	0	0	4	0	96
Louisiana State Police	100	2	98	100	1	0	16	0	83
Maine State Police	100	6	94	100	1	0	0	1	99
Maryland State Police	100	9	91	100	0	1	20	1	79
Massachusetts State Police	100	10	90	100	0	1	8	2	89
Michigan State Police	100	12	88	100	2	0	11	4	84
Minnesota State Patrol	100	7	93	100	1	0	1	1	98
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	100	2	98	100	0	0	29	0	70
Missouri State Highway Patrol	100	3	97	100	1	1	6	1	90
Montana Highway Patrol	100	8	92	100	1	0	0	0	98
Nebraska State Patrol	100	5	95	100	0	0	1	2	96
Nevada Highway Patrol	100	6	94	100	0	2	4	6	87
New Hampshire State Police	100	9	91	100	0	0	0	0	100
New Jersey State Police	100	3	97	100	1	1	8	5	86
New Mexico State Police	100	4	96	100	3	0	2	42	53
New York State Police	100	8	92	100	0	0	10	7	82
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	1	0	15	0	84
North Dakota Highway Patrol	100	4	96	100	2	0	0	1	98
Ohio State Highway Patrol	100	8	92	100	0	1	11	2	85
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	7	0	5	1	87
Oregon State Police	100	6	94	100	2	2	1	2	94
Pennsylvania State Police	100	4	96	100	0	1	10	2	87
Rhode Island State Police	100	7	93	100	0	1	6	1	93
South Carolina Highway Patrol	100	2	98	100	0	0	14	1	85
South Dakota Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	1	1	0	1	98
Tennessee Department of Safety	100	6	94	100	0	0	9	0	90
Texas Department of Public Safety	100	5	95	100	1	0	10	20	68
Utah Highway Patrol	100	4	96	100	1	1	0	3	96
Vermont State Police	100	6	94	100	0	0	0	0	99
Virginia State Police	100	4	96	100	0	0	7	1	92
Washington State Patrol	100	5	95	100	3	1	4	2	90
West Virginia State Police	100	2	98	100	0	0	3	1	96
Wisconsin State Patrol	100	13	87	100	2	1	3	2	92
Wyoming Highway Patrol	100	1	99	100	0	0	1	0	99

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Percents are based on personnel counts for the pay period that included June 30, 1997. The Illinois State Police did not provide data on sex and race of employees.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers**, NCJ-171681 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 263.

Table 1.52

**Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1999

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of full-time police personnel <sup>a</sup>
Total, all cities	1,298	144
<u>Population group</u>		
Over 1,000,000	4	6,611
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	2,100
250,000 to 499,999	16	1,139
100,000 to 249,999	74	396
50,000 to 99,999	165	250
25,000 to 49,999	310	88
10,000 to 24,999	723	44
<u>Geographic division</u>		
New England	94	91
Mid-Atlantic	159	137
East North Central	259	82
West North Central	110	79
South Atlantic	178	154
East South Central	73	170
West South Central	153	129
Mountain	77	210
Pacific Coast	195	262
<u>Metro status</u>		
Central	261	406
Suburban	740	88
Independent	297	53

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1999. Of the 2,880 municipalities surveyed, 1,413 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 49.1%. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1999," in *The Municipal Year Book 2000* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), p. 101, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1999

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel <sup>a</sup>	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,217	\$7,793,063	\$135.13
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	4	465,860,127	221.82
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	111,507,978	192.33
250,000 to 499,999	17	67,543,373	183.26
100,000 to 249,999	70	22,040,131	149.46
50,000 to 99,999	158	9,476,906	138.68
25,000 to 49,999	289	4,717,623	134.83
10,000 to 24,999	673	2,080,058	130.69
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	90	5,230,772	120.71
Mid-Atlantic	140	8,562,133	153.57
East North Central	247	5,046,258	135.62
West North Central	108	4,453,438	104.08
South Atlantic	171	7,343,648	156.42
East South Central	70	6,450,055	124.57
West South Central	147	5,839,159	108.04
Mountain	70	12,179,377	139.47
Pacific Coast	174	15,339,726	150.76
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	249	24,476,519	142.91
Suburban	682	4,050,621	141.99
Independent	286	2,192,242	111.97

Note: [See Note, table 1.52](#). For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

<sup>a</sup>Personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security; employee retirement programs; and health, disability, and life insurance programs.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1999," in *The Municipal Year Book 2000* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), p. 107, Table 3/13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.54

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees<sup>a</sup>**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1998

(1998 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,614 cities; population 172,586,000)	Population group					
		Group I (67 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,401,000)	Group II (154 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,474,000)	Group III (365 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,748,000)	Group IV (713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,644,000)	Group V (1,768 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,861,000)	Group VI (7,547 cities, under 10,000; population 24,458,000)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,614 cities; population 172,586,000:							
Number of employees	537,959	198,494	58,014	58,330	57,753	67,742	97,626
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.0
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,478 cities; population 41,742,000:							
Number of employees	144,265	65,104	9,882	13,757	17,728	19,559	18,235
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.7
<b>New England:</b> 744 cities; population 12,031,000:							
Number of employees	32,717	2,944	4,833	5,767	6,835	6,862	5,476
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	5.3	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.9
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,734 cities; population 29,711,000:							
Number of employees	111,548	62,160	5,049	7,990	10,893	12,697	12,759
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	6.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,919 cities; population 42,212,000:							
Number of employees	118,274	39,469	9,847	13,079	14,956	19,141	21,782
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.1
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,999 cities; population 30,652,000:							
Number of employees	89,121	31,703	6,847	9,868	11,594	14,203	14,906
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.1
<b>West North Central:</b> 920 cities; population 11,560,000:							
Number of employees	29,153	7,766	3,000	3,211	3,362	4,938	6,876
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.0
<b>South:</b> 3,828 cities; population 48,208,000:							
Number of employees	172,726	49,143	23,175	17,826	15,663	22,207	44,712
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	5.6
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,753 cities; population 19,480,000:							
Number of employees	80,504	18,247	11,540	10,328	7,689	10,090	22,610
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.1	4.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	6.8
<b>East South Central:</b> 888 cities; population 8,482,000:							
Number of employees	32,125	7,923	4,110	1,953	3,273	5,277	9,589
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.8
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,187 cities; population 20,246,000:							
Number of employees	60,097	22,973	7,525	5,545	4,701	6,840	12,513
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	4.7
<b>West:</b> 1,389 cities; population 40,424,000:							
Number of employees	102,694	44,778	15,110	13,668	9,406	6,835	12,897
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	4.7
<b>Mountain:</b> 607 cities; population 11,768,000:							
Number of employees	32,111	12,977	4,192	3,566	2,776	2,926	5,674
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	4.3
<b>Pacific:</b> 782 cities; population 28,656,000:							
Number of employees	70,583	31,801	10,918	10,102	6,630	3,909	7,223
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	5.1
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>b</sup> 6,512 agencies; population 106,849,000:							
Number of employees	377,038	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,251 agencies; population 86,963,000:							
Number of employees	356,576	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees" include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics. Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1998. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see [Appendix 3](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 292.



Table 1.55

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1998

(1998 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,614 cities; population 172,586,000)	Population group					
		Group I (67 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,401,000)	Group II (154 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,474,000)	Group III (365 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,748,000)	Group IV (713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,644,000)	Group V (1,768 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,861,000)	Group VI (7,547 cities, under 10,000; population 24,458,000)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,614 cities; population 172,586,000:							
Number of officers	418,757	152,547	44,097	45,364	45,471	54,310	76,968
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.0
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,478 cities; population 41,742,000:							
Number of officers	118,520	51,669	8,303	11,743	14,947	16,531	15,327
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	5.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3
<b>New England:</b> 744 cities; population 12,031,000:							
Number of officers	26,875	2,140	4,034	5,006	5,736	5,693	4,266
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,734 cities; population 29,711,000:							
Number of officers	91,645	49,529	4,269	6,737	9,211	10,838	11,061
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.3
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,919 cities; population 42,212,000:							
Number of officers	95,153	32,039	7,916	10,403	11,746	15,290	17,759
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.5
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,999 cities; population 30,652,000:							
Number of officers	72,409	26,379	5,589	7,840	9,156	11,335	12,110
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
<b>West North Central:</b> 920 cities; population 11,560,000:							
Number of officers	22,744	5,660	2,327	2,563	2,590	3,955	5,649
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.5
<b>South:</b> 3,828 cities; population 48,208,000:							
Number of officers	131,392	36,534	17,372	13,691	12,021	17,377	34,397
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.3
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,753 cities; population 19,480,000:							
Number of officers	62,132	14,145	8,675	7,853	5,886	7,951	17,622
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	5.3
<b>East South Central:</b> 888 cities; population 8,482,000:							
Number of officers	23,533	4,624	2,944	1,546	2,605	4,136	7,678
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.8
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,187 cities; population 20,246,000:							
Number of officers	45,727	17,765	5,753	4,292	3,530	5,290	9,097
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.4
<b>West:</b> 1,389 cities; population 40,424,000:							
Number of officers	73,692	32,305	10,506	9,527	6,757	5,112	9,485
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.5
<b>Mountain:</b> 607 cities; population 11,768,000:							
Number of officers	22,618	8,712	2,968	2,558	1,989	2,167	4,224
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.2
<b>Pacific:</b> 782 cities; population 28,656,000:							
Number of officers	51,074	23,593	7,538	6,969	4,768	2,945	5,261
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.7
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>a</sup> 6,512 agencies; population 106,849,000:							
Number of officers	259,888	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,251 agencies; population 86,963,000:							
Number of officers	222,451	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.54. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 293.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.56

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 1998

(1998 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,865 agencies; population 259,549,000	894,535	74.8%	25.2%	641,208	89.5%	10.5%	253,327	37.5%	62.5%
<u>Total cities:</u> 10,614 cities; population 172,586,000	537,959	76.4	23.6	418,757	89.5	10.5	119,202	30.4	69.6
<u>Group I</u> 67 cities, 250,000 and over; population 48,401,000	198,494	72.5	27.5	152,547	84.4	15.6	45,947	33.2	66.8
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,598,000	105,682	72.7	27.3	83,950	83.6	16.4	21,732	30.9	69.1
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,795,000	48,564	73.1	26.9	35,305	85.2	14.8	13,259	40.9	59.1
39 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 14,008,000	44,248	71.5	28.5	33,292	85.6	14.4	10,956	28.7	71.3
<u>Group II</u> 154 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 22,474,000	58,014	74.3	25.7	44,097	90.0	10.0	13,917	24.6	75.4
<u>Group III</u> 365 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,748,000	58,330	77.2	22.8	45,364	92.0	8.0	12,966	25.4	74.6
<u>Group IV</u> 713 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 24,644,000	57,753	78.9	21.1	45,471	93.0	7.0	12,282	26.9	73.1
<u>Group V</u> 1,768 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 27,861,000	67,742	80.6	19.4	54,310	94.0	6.0	13,432	26.3	73.7
<u>Group VI</u> 7,547 cities, under 10,000; population 24,458,000	97,626	80.7	19.3	76,968	92.8	7.2	20,658	35.8	64.2
<u>Suburban counties</u> 909 agencies; population 56,215,000	231,287	71.7	28.3	144,659	87.8	12.2	86,628	44.8	55.2
<u>Rural counties</u> 2,342 agencies; population 30,748,000	125,289	73.3	26.7	77,792	92.4	7.6	47,497	42.0	58.0
<u>Suburban areas</u> <sup>a</sup> 6,512 agencies; population 106,849,000	377,038	75.0	25.0	259,888	90.0	10.0	117,150	41.6	58.4

Note: See Note, table 1.54.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), p. 296.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.57

**Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers**

By type of position held and agency, 1999

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females				Line operations <sup>c</sup>
			Sworn officers	Top command <sup>a</sup>	Supervisory <sup>b</sup>		
Chicago Police (IL)	12,604	2,756	21.9%	8.0%	16.0%		22.8%
Philadelphia Police (PA)	6,753	1,636	24.2	7.2	9.8		26.9
California Highway Patrol (CA)	6,553	554	8.5	5.1	7.9		8.6
Los Angeles County Sheriff (CA)	6,042	806	13.3	12.8	10.8		13.8
Houston Police (TX)	5,386	649	12.0	3.7	7.7		13.3
Pennsylvania State Police (PA)	3,373	132	3.9	4.7	6.6		3.6
New Jersey State Police (NJ)	2,652	84	3.2	0.0	3.1		3.2
Massachusetts State Police (MA)	2,266	226	10.0	3.9	5.6		11.6
Illinois State Police (IL)	1,979	185	9.3	12.2	9.1		9.4
Virginia State Police (VA)	1,789	67	3.7	0.0	2.6		4.0
Florida Highway Patrol (FL)	1,726	180	10.4	2.8	5.7		12.0
Newark Police (NJ)	1,716	142	8.3	3.2	4.2		9.0
Jacksonville Sheriff (FL)	1,495	153	10.2	6.7	4.0		11.3
Denver Police (CO)	1,422	158	11.1	14.3	11.4		10.9
North Carolina State Highway Patrol (NC)	1,289	21	1.6	0.0	3.0		1.5
Indiana State Police (IN)	1,248	69	5.5	2.9	5.5		5.6
Broward County Police (FL)	1,192	99	8.3	6.7	8.1		8.4
Miami Police (FL)	1,099	198	18.0	9.7	14.6		19.1
Connecticut State Police (CT)	1,081	67	6.2	4.2	4.1		6.8
Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZ)	995	74	7.4	0.0	10.6		6.8
Palm Beach County Sheriff (FL)	952	88	9.2	5.9	6.8		9.8
Long Beach Police (CA)	869	88	10.1	0.0	6.8		11.0
Ventura County Sheriff (CA)	728	85	11.7	6.5	5.9		13.1
Rochester Police (NY)	700	67	9.6	5.3	9.8		9.7
West Virginia State Police (WV)	684	17	2.5	0.0	1.8		2.9
St. Louis County Police (MO)	664	64	9.6	0.0	5.3		10.6
Oklahoma Highway Patrol (OK)	647	15	2.3	0.0	1.7		2.5
Arkansas State Police (AR)	560	31	5.5	0.0	3.1		6.4
Minnesota State Patrol (MN)	524	44	8.4	11.5	8.2		8.2
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MS)	522	8	1.5	3.4	3.5		1.0
Arlington Police (TX)	491	72	14.7	0.0	8.1		16.3
Mobile Police (AL)	486	51	10.5	0.0	6.2		11.8
Richmond County Sheriff (GA)	483	49	10.1	0.0	10.8		10.4
Collier County Sheriff (FL)	481	50	10.4	0.0	4.6		12.0
Polk County Sheriff (FL)	473	62	13.1	0.0	11.9		14.7
Kansas Highway Patrol (KS)	469	16	3.4	0.0	0.0		4.4
New Mexico State Police (NM)	465	12	2.6	4.8	2.1		2.6
Nebraska State Patrol (NE)	462	21	4.5	7.1	7.2		3.6
Iowa State Patrol (IA)	451	12	2.7	0.0	2.9		2.7
Winston-Salem Police (NC)	435	51	11.7	20.0	14.9		10.9
Fresno County Sheriff (CA)	432	31	7.2	0.0	5.6		7.6
Corpus Christi Police (TX)	420	29	6.9	3.7	6.6		10.2
Nevada Highway Patrol (NV)	405	25	6.2	0.0	3.0		7.0
Chesterfield County Police (VA)	394	27	6.9	12.5	3.6		7.3
Dane County Sheriff (WI)	379	68	17.9	16.7	18.4		17.9
Grand Rapids Police (MI)	364	63	17.3	10.0	15.4		18.0
Huntsville Police (AL)	353	18	5.1	0.0	5.1		5.3
Charleston Police (SC)	340	42	12.4	0.0	11.1		12.9
Alaska State Troopers (AK)	338	20	5.9	0.0	6.3		6.2
Sarasota County Sheriff (FL)	318	37	11.6	0.0	4.0		13.5
Riverside Police (CA)	317	28	8.8	16.7	4.1		9.5
Scottsdale Police (AZ)	314	36	11.5	12.5	5.8		12.6
Ramsey County Sheriff (MN)	298	44	14.8	0.0	16.0		14.9
Lincoln Police (NE)	296	49	16.6	11.1	14.0		17.5
Cumberland County Sheriff (NC)	293	43	14.7	0.0	10.1		16.8
Plano Police (TX)	285	30	10.5	0.0	5.4		11.5
Evansville Police (IN)	285	25	8.8	11.1	13.3		7.4
Jefferson County Sheriff (AL)	282	24	8.5	8.3	11.9		7.4
Will County Sheriff (IL)	258	24	9.3	0.0	5.0		11.1
Bernalillo County Sheriff (NM)	251	29	11.6	0.0	10.0		12.3
Gainesville Police (FL)	247	37	15.0	20.0	17.4		14.3
Lakewood Police (CO)	246	46	18.7	0.0	8.1		21.1
Charlotte County Sheriff (FL)	226	27	11.9	0.0	5.8		14.2
Leon County Sheriff (FL)	223	24	10.8	7.1	9.8		11.3
Martin County Sheriff (FL)	214	12	5.6	0.0	2.5		6.7
Athens-Clarke County Police (GA)	210	20	9.5	0.0	9.5		10.0
Reading Police (PA)	205	11	5.4	0.0	2.7		6.2
Montana Highway Patrol (MT)	204	13	6.4	0.0	10.7		6.0
Youngstown Police (OH)	200	17	8.5	0.0	9.3		8.6
Rhode Island State Police (RI)	197	17	8.6	0.0	4.7		11.2
Brockton Police (MA)	195	13	6.7	0.0	0.0		8.2
Charles County Sheriff (MD)	193	14	7.3	0.0	6.5		7.8
Canton Police (OH)	192	12	6.3	0.0	2.4		7.7
Charleston Police (WV)	184	14	7.6	16.7	5.1		7.9
Hidalgo County Sheriff (TX)	179	9	5.0	0.0	4.0		5.4
Grand Prairie Police (TX)	178	10	5.6	0.0	3.4		6.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.57

**Total sworn officers and female sworn officers in selected law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers**

By type of position held and agency, 1999--Continued

Agency	Total sworn officers	Total female sworn officers	Percent of positions held by females			
			Sworn officers	Top command <sup>a</sup>	Supervisory <sup>b</sup>	Line operations <sup>c</sup>
Norwalk Police (CT)	177	19	10.7%	0.0%	10.0%	11.3%
Naperville Police (IL)	176	15	8.5	0.0	10.0	8.5
Everett Police (WA)	175	20	11.4	0.0	3.1	14.0
Bay County Sheriff (FL)	174	15	8.6	0.0	13.5	7.9
Tyler Police (TX)	173	14	8.1	0.0	10.3	7.9
Sterling Heights Police (MI)	171	13	7.6	0.0	0.0	9.8
Kenosha Police (WI)	167	14	8.4	0.0	12.5	8.2
Monterey County Sheriff (CA)	166	7	4.2	0.0	3.4	4.5
El Dorado County Sheriff (CA)	163	6	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.7
Sedgwick County Sheriff (KS)	162	20	12.3	10.0	12.1	12.6
Concord Police (CA)	157	26	16.6	0.0	10.7	18.4
Waukegan Police (IL)	155	7	4.5	0.0	3.4	5.1
Hamilton County Sheriff (TN)	154	9	5.8	0.0	10.7	5.0
Citrus County Sheriff (FL)	153	13	8.5	0.0	0.0	10.9
Clarkstown Police (NY)	153	9	5.9	0.0	0.0	7.3
Wyoming Highway Patrol (WY)	150	3	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Loudoun County Sheriff (VA)	149	18	12.1	0.0	3.8	14.4
Cranston Police (RI)	149	9	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Union County Sheriff (NJ)	147	26	17.7	0.0	24.3	15.9
Santa Barbara Police (CA)	144	10	6.9	0.0	0.0	9.0
Davie Police (FL)	143	12	8.4	0.0	9.5	8.6
Schaumburg Police (IL)	137	6	4.4	0.0	7.4	3.9
Baytown Police (TX)	134	12	9.0	0.0	11.1	9.1
Washtenaw County Sheriff (MI)	134	12	9.0	0.0	8.7	9.1
Hanover County Sheriff (VA)	134	6	4.5	0.0	5.0	4.5
Port St. Lucie Police (FL)	130	14	10.8	0.0	4.3	12.9
Miramar Police (FL)	130	13	10.0	14.3	13.3	8.8
Denton Police (TX)	130	9	6.9	33.3	0.0	7.4
Ventura Police (CA)	127	9	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.7
Kauai County Police (HI)	127	6	4.7	0.0	3.7	5.3
North Dakota Highway Patrol (ND)	127	5	3.9	0.0	5.0	4.2
Lawrence Police (MA)	126	3	2.4	0.0	3.8	2.1
Hoover Police (AL)	124	8	6.5	0.0	3.8	7.4
St. Charles County Sheriff (MO)	124	8	6.5	0.0	4.3	7.2
Clark County Sheriff (WA)	123	10	8.1	0.0	17.6	6.9
Ogden Police (UT)	120	9	7.5	0.0	5.3	8.2
Billings Police (MT)	120	7	5.8	0.0	0.0	7.0
Lafourche Parish Sheriff (LA)	113	14	12.4	0.0	11.4	13.9
Montgomery County Sheriff (MD)	109	20	18.3	0.0	25.8	16.9
Arlington Heights Police (IL)	108	6	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.2
Elkhart Police (IN)	105	10	9.5	25.0	4.8	10.0
West Orange Police (NJ)	103	2	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
Parsippany Police (NJ)	101	3	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Fort Pierce Police (FL)	94	15	16.0	0.0	9.5	18.8
Williamson County Sheriff (TX)	94	5	5.3	25.0	5.0	4.3
Boulder County Sheriff (CO)	89	12	13.5	0.0	9.5	15.6

Note: This study was conducted by the National Center for Women & Policing from July to November 1999. An initial survey questionnaire was mailed in July 1999 to a sample of 180 law enforcement agencies in the United States with 100 or more sworn officers; 126 agencies responded, including 26 State-level law enforcement agencies, 46 county departments, and 54 municipal agencies. Additional data were collected through followup phone interviews with each department in the study. Data are not shown for one municipal agency and three county agencies that responded to the survey because their survey responses indicated that a large portion of their officers were corrections rather than law enforcement officers.

<sup>a</sup>Includes chiefs, deputy chiefs, commanders, and captains.

<sup>b</sup>Includes lieutenants and sergeants.

<sup>c</sup>Includes detectives and police officers.

Source: National Center for Women & Policing, *Equality Denied, The Status of Women in Policing: 1999*. [Online]. Available: [http://www.feminist.org/police/Final\\_1999StatusReport.htm](http://www.feminist.org/police/Final_1999StatusReport.htm) [May 9, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

**Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1999

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,276	\$29,840	\$24,732	\$29,489	\$33,950	1,252	\$41,206	\$34,400	\$40,556	\$47,845	1,014	7
<u>Population group</u>												
Over 1,000,000	4	36,194	31,230	36,512	41,476	4	48,754	45,608	49,916	53,062	4	6
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	30,577	29,321	29,998	30,593	6	52,350	45,324	48,164	50,340	6	14
250,000 to 499,999	16	31,532	29,536	31,173	34,227	16	42,458	40,439	43,418	46,253	17	10
100,000 to 249,999	75	31,977	26,178	31,167	36,842	73	44,721	37,913	45,144	50,153	63	7
50,000 to 99,999	162	32,932	26,738	32,706	37,944	160	44,833	38,926	44,436	50,798	136	7
25,000 to 49,999	309	31,100	26,145	30,722	34,741	302	43,162	37,001	42,920	49,588	239	7
10,000 to 24,999	704	28,266	23,400	28,124	32,434	691	38,970	32,242	37,878	45,071	549	6
<u>Geographic division</u>												
New England	94	31,370	28,899	31,118	34,353	94	39,219	34,931	38,829	43,190	85	5
Mid-Atlantic	158	31,046	27,695	30,448	34,471	155	50,441	42,368	50,152	56,820	144	5
East North Central	256	31,449	28,981	31,630	34,339	254	42,231	37,120	42,637	47,789	228	6
West North Central	113	28,125	24,324	28,038	31,096	112	38,391	32,581	39,062	45,288	86	7
South Atlantic	175	25,306	22,818	24,585	26,683	171	37,427	33,572	36,731	40,684	88	11
East South Central	74	22,803	20,612	22,422	24,277	70	31,150	27,376	30,942	34,510	48	11
West South Central	150	24,838	21,993	24,262	27,779	145	33,031	27,310	31,970	38,336	109	8
Mountain	76	28,734	25,787	28,601	32,636	73	40,477	35,988	41,280	46,001	58	9
Pacific Coast	180	38,704	33,922	38,832	43,262	178	49,064	44,389	50,156	53,449	168	5
<u>Metro status</u>												
Central	262	29,572	24,673	28,910	33,276	256	40,550	35,402	40,258	45,463	213	8
Suburban	717	31,763	27,300	31,558	35,131	709	44,602	37,986	44,420	50,472	582	6
Independent	297	25,433	22,032	24,506	28,604	287	33,400	28,842	33,218	37,242	219	7

Note: See Note, table 1.52. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to uniformed personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. The first quartile

salary is the salary below which 25% of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75% of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1999," in *The Municipal Year Book 2000* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), p. 104, Table 3/6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.59

**Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1999

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	3,888	\$58,055	\$54,706	50,000 to 99,999, total	218	\$86,502	\$84,121
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	835	64,398	62,017	Northeast	40	87,100	86,434
North Central	1,253	53,498	51,080	North Central	63	79,258	78,135
South	1,199	50,629	47,000	South	53	76,409	75,000
West	601	73,560	69,299	West	62	102,106	102,449
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	322	81,350	77,517	Central	114	80,068	77,116
Suburban	2,132	63,235	61,124	Suburban	101	94,151	92,563
Independent	1,434	45,124	43,080	Independent	3	73,508	75,040
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,421	52,648	48,412	Mayor-council	61	77,570	76,245
Council-manager	2,239	61,282	58,019	Council-manager	153	89,676	86,536
Commission	66	50,602	47,633	Representative town meeting	3	99,912	98,464
Town meeting	125	60,311	61,800				
Representative town meeting	37	76,129	77,189	25,000 to 49,999, total	422	77,994	76,882
Over 1,000,000, total	5	144,788	132,014	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Northeast	103	80,724	79,146
West	3	163,433	138,504	North Central	123	73,148	73,305
<u>City type</u>				South	103	70,111	70,740
Central	5	144,788	132,014	West	93	90,109	88,088
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Council-manager	4	126,039	125,336	Central	99	71,633	71,258
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	4	108,597	99,334	Suburban	246	83,934	82,550
<u>Region</u>				Independent	77	67,195	64,480
South	3	97,421	97,767	<u>Form of government</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Mayor-council	113	72,490	70,389
Central	4	108,597	99,334	Council-manager	292	80,173	78,671
<u>Form of government</u>				Commission	8	63,094	64,787
Mayor-council	3	97,421	97,767	Representative town meeting	7	94,288	95,751
250,000 to 499,999, total	20	104,276	104,629	10,000 to 24,999, total	908	64,308	63,369
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	3	95,862	97,288	Northeast	238	72,888	69,121
South	8	101,485	100,581	North Central	279	61,407	61,800
West	7	113,552	108,000	South	283	56,896	55,610
<u>City type</u>				West	108	72,315	70,553
Central	20	104,276	104,629	<u>City type</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Central	19	57,999	56,464
Mayor-council	6	102,188	108,091	Suburban	597	69,128	67,673
Council-manager	14	105,171	102,477	Independent	292	54,863	53,949
100,000 to 249,999, total	85	97,636	99,136	<u>Form of government</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Mayor-council	291	60,866	59,211
Northeast	11	90,226	91,058	Council-manager	539	65,167	63,773
North Central	15	78,346	82,181	Commission	21	59,301	59,917
South	26	90,359	94,665	Town meeting	43	72,639	71,708
West	33	114,609	110,063	Representative town meeting	14	84,699	83,704
<u>City type</u>				5,000 to 9,999, total	952	53,341	51,189
Central	61	92,285	94,546	<u>Region</u>			
Suburban	24	111,236	108,403	Northeast	248	59,102	55,602
<u>Form of government</u>				North Central	288	51,543	50,994
Mayor-council	25	86,158	85,351	South	290	46,768	45,229
Council-manager	58	103,027	104,050	West	126	61,237	59,016
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	553	58,166	56,014
				Independent	399	46,654	45,033
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	343	51,615	48,691
				Council-manager	541	54,235	52,148
				Commission	17	44,652	42,515
				Town meeting	43	59,904	60,921
				Representative town meeting	8	50,091	51,368

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

**Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1999--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	932	\$42,630	\$40,965
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	163	46,220	42,750
North Central	355	41,489	40,371
South	303	37,960	36,255
West	111	53,755	53,328
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	426	48,345	46,346
Independent	506	37,818	36,382
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	467	40,831	38,000
Council-manager	413	44,528	42,750
Commission	16	37,107	32,923
Town meeting	33	47,232	46,578
Representative town meeting	3	40,102	42,723
Under 2,500, total	342	39,480	36,160
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	30	41,731	34,098
North Central	127	38,382	36,608
South	128	35,775	33,858
West	57	49,064	43,784
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	185	43,025	38,326
Independent	157	35,303	33,571
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	111	37,173	34,000
Council-manager	224	40,759	37,490
Town meeting	4	33,533	31,900

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1999. Of the 7,683 cities surveyed, 4,544 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 59.1%. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting are excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1999," in *The Municipal Year Book 2000* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), pp. 62-80. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1999

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,099	\$52,067	\$47,996	50,000 to 99,999, total	166	\$59,205	\$58,281
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	64	57,713	49,199	Northeast	15	56,413	55,561
North Central	409	47,844	45,000	North Central	42	58,572	56,246
South	430	53,568	50,817	South	78	60,281	60,107
West	196	55,744	50,818	West	31	58,710	58,428
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	285	72,681	69,243	Metro	64	61,712	60,759
Nonmetro	814	44,850	42,606	Nonmetro	102	57,633	56,014
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	676	44,108	41,288	Commission	77	55,148	54,454
Council-manager/administrator	204	67,939	62,517	Council-manager/administrator	43	64,624	65,400
Council-elected executive	219	61,852	57,432	Council-elected official	46	60,933	57,597
Population over 1,000,000, total	10	108,054	103,932	25,000 to 49,999, total	218	51,760	50,714
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	3	115,358	106,428	Northeast	19	38,292	38,225
South	3	107,129	101,436	North Central	87	52,683	50,517
West	3	101,901	90,719	South	85	52,754	52,736
<u>County type</u>				West	27	55,133	53,040
Metro	10	108,054	103,932	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Metro	38	56,576	55,144
Council-manager/administrator	5	102,713	101,436	Nonmetro	180	50,743	50,000
Council-elected executive	3	115,674	107,375	<u>Form of government</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	26	104,441	100,778	Commission	131	48,258	47,000
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager/administrator	48	58,493	56,261
Northeast	5	99,904	95,000	Council-elected executive	39	55,234	54,974
North Central	7	91,484	99,420	10,000 to 24,999, total	309	43,430	42,000
South	10	109,076	110,532	<u>Region</u>			
West	4	121,199	133,588	North Central	125	41,315	40,601
<u>County type</u>				South	140	43,361	42,399
Metro	26	104,441	100,778	West	42	49,654	47,519
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	5	96,690	90,000	Metro	15	48,897	50,400
Council-manager/administrator	10	109,819	112,831	Nonmetro	294	43,151	41,704
Council-elected executive	11	103,075	102,130	<u>Form of government</u>			
250,000 to 499,999, total	35	89,924	91,500	Commission	222	40,912	40,137
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager/administrator	35	53,000	51,500
Northeast	4	83,241	81,608	Council-elected executive	52	47,742	47,782
North Central	7	83,252	84,999	5,000 to 9,999, total	141	37,045	35,394
South	15	91,935	93,872	<u>Region</u>			
West	9	94,733	94,272	North Central	64	32,278	31,605
<u>County type</u>				South	46	40,268	40,131
Metro	35	89,924	91,500	West	29	40,980	38,000
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Commission	7	76,485	74,898	Nonmetro	139	36,936	35,381
Council-manager/administrator	14	102,032	100,459	<u>Form of government</u>			
Council-elected executive	14	84,536	83,499	Commission	114	35,932	34,947
100,000 to 249,999, total	107	72,455	70,000	Council-manager/administrator	10	45,842	43,850
<u>Region</u>				Council-elected executive	17	39,332	32,563
Northeast	15	62,451	51,632	2,500 to 4,999, total	51	31,396	30,019
North Central	40	68,939	65,814	<u>Region</u>			
South	33	76,860	71,994	North Central	22	28,316	28,171
West	19	80,106	74,945	South	12	31,326	29,432
<u>County type</u>				West	16	35,975	34,248
Metro	95	72,091	70,000	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	12	75,343	70,500	Nonmetro	51	31,396	30,019
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	39	61,826	60,590	Commission	47	30,928	29,328
Council-manager/administrator	34	78,934	73,714				
Council-elected executive	34	78,169	74,380				

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.60

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1999--Continued

	Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Under 2,500, total	36	\$32,490	\$29,711
<u>Region</u>			
North Central	12	28,754	28,023
South	8	27,733	26,523
West	16	37,670	32,222
<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	36	32,490	29,711
<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	32	30,199	28,683
Council-manager/administrator	3	48,541	46,332

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1999. Of the 3,047 counties surveyed, 1,265 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 41.5%. Classifications having less than three counties reporting are excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of County Officials, 1999," in *The Municipal Year Book 2000* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), pp. 82-99. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61

**Federal agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

June 1998

Agency	Number of officers
Immigration and Naturalization Service	16,552
Federal Bureau of Prisons	12,587
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,285
U.S. Customs Service	10,539
U.S. Secret Service	3,587
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,490
Internal Revenue Service	3,361
Drug Enforcement Administration	3,305
U.S. Marshals Service	2,705
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	2,490
National Park Service <sup>a</sup>	2,197
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,723
U.S. Capitol Police	1,055
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	900
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	831
U.S. Forest Service	601
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	415
Amtrak	318
U.S. Mint	282
Defense Protective Service <sup>b</sup>	275
Bureau of Indian Affairs	263
Veterans Health Administration	262
Department of Energy <sup>c</sup>	210
Tennessee Valley Authority	206
Environmental Protection Agency	198
Bureau of Land Management	197
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	193
National Marine Fisheries Service <sup>d</sup>	135
Food and Drug Administration	123
Bureau of Export Administration	107
Library of Congress	100

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1998 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all personnel (supervisory and nonsupervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. The survey did not include law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. Territories. The survey does include Federal correctional officers.

Many Federal agencies also have internal offices of inspector general responsible for investigating criminal violations and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees. Some personnel of these offices are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests, however they are not included in the data presented.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 1,524 Park Rangers commissioned as law enforcement officers and 673 U.S. Park Police officers.

<sup>b</sup>Data for this agency are estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Transportation Safeguards Division.

<sup>d</sup>A component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1998*, Bulletin NCJ 177607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2000), pp. 2, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62

**Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in selected large agencies**

By primary State of employment, June 1998

State	Number of employees with arrest and firearms authority							
	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons <sup>a</sup>	Federal Bureau of Investigation	U.S. Customs Service	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	Internal Revenue Service	Drug Enforcement Administration	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
United States, total	16,552	12,587	11,285	10,539	3,490	3,361	3,305	1,723
Alabama	11	197	116	51	36	20	23	31
Alaska	34	0	25	60	6	12	5	5
Arizona	1,602	321	64	542	30	53	120	39
Arkansas	11	408	217	8	8	20	14	8
California	4,666	939	1,367	1,828	424	391	537	141
Colorado	78	699	143	35	52	89	60	21
Connecticut	27	111	104	17	42	43	21	3
Delaware	9	0	0	9	4	10	7	6
District of Columbia	144	0	1,385	177	255	85	70	176
Florida	787	972	616	1,250	152	208	380	97
Georgia	175	556	252	183	69	140	78	67
Hawaii	172	0	76	138	6	24	16	5
Idaho	33	0	0	14	2	15	5	4
Illinois	248	615	492	214	227	171	128	99
Indiana	9	248	94	22	22	60	23	21
Iowa	8	0	0	1	12	16	12	7
Kansas	13	262	0	2	2	17	27	3
Kentucky	8	477	74	35	12	39	14	26
Louisiana	163	0	157	184	49	45	82	36
Maine	110	0	0	105	3	6	8	5
Maryland	86	142	197	91	101	81	43	40
Massachusetts	133	21	247	144	98	71	74	40
Michigan	200	167	228	0	98	105	100	78
Minnesota	103	369	105	82	31	36	14	14
Mississippi	14	132	72	22	4	28	17	10
Missouri	58	233	217	35	116	65	55	52
Montana	62	0	0	51	1	10	5	7
Nebraska	29	0	67	1	10	8	8	8
Nevada	39	26	105	17	11	36	29	13
New Hampshire	8	0	0	2	6	5	8	3
New Jersey	228	409	342	436	190	109	84	33
New Mexico	511	0	90	104	4	8	36	10
New York	1,188	626	1,289	1,146	580	326	373	86
North Carolina	22	283	103	58	32	55	24	53
North Dakota	44	0	0	63	0	7	6	3
Ohio	53	131	245	60	100	115	38	48
Oklahoma	13	344	134	9	8	36	20	19
Oregon	73	177	85	40	17	27	28	14
Pennsylvania	146	1,114	442	137	254	148	94	53
Rhode Island	16	0	0	5	5	9	10	6
South Carolina	54	252	75	54	10	26	21	20
South Dakota	8	36	0	1	1	10	5	3
Tennessee	19	169	156	54	74	47	28	37
Texas	4,560	1,410	857	2,107	174	296	391	143
Utah	17	0	161	8	6	25	16	5
Vermont	129	0	0	103	0	2	6	3
Virginia	128	154	636	182	59	89	35	67
Washington	284	138	114	312	59	48	75	30
West Virginia	4	292	61	1	7	19	10	11
Wisconsin	7	157	75	339	19	44	16	9
Wyoming	8	0	0	0	2	6	6	5

Note: See Note, table 1.61.

<sup>a</sup>The survey included only full-time correctional officers who perform these duties as their primary function. The Federal Bureau of Prisons provides nearly 16,000 additional employees with arrest and firearms authority so that they can respond to emergencies and disturbances as necessary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1998**, Bulletin NCJ 177607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2000), p. 9.

Table 1.63

**Characteristics of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers**

By agency, June 1998<sup>a</sup>

Agency	Number of officers <sup>b</sup>	Percent of officers with arrest and firearms authority						
		Sex		Race, ethnicity				
				White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian
Immigration and Naturalization Service	16,888	88.3%	11.7%	59.2%	5.3%	32.0%	2.3%	0.5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	12,751	87.9	12.1	62.6	23.4	11.7	0.9	1.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,451	84.1	15.9	83.9	6.3	6.9	2.5	0.5
U.S. Customs Service	10,863	81.4	18.6	66.3	7.2	22.3	3.5	0.7
U.S. Secret Service	3,594	91.4	8.6	79.7	12.9	5.3	1.3	0.8
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,537	85.5	14.5	67.1	22.5	7.0	3.0	0.4
Internal Revenue Service	3,370	74.8	25.2	80.2	9.4	6.1	3.3	0.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	3,396	92.1	7.9	80.5	8.2	8.8	2.0	0.6
U.S. Marshals Service	2,755	88.6	11.4	83.8	7.1	6.5	1.9	0.7
National Park Service	2,207	86.8	13.2	86.4	6.5	3.4	2.4	1.3
Ranger Division	1,534	85.0	15.0	90.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.9
U.S. Park Police	673	90.8	9.2	78.2	14.3	4.6	3.0	0.0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,732	87.8	12.2	78.6	10.8	7.6	1.7	1.3
U.S. Capitol Police	1,055	82.1	17.9	67.4	29.8	1.7	0.8	0.4
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	904	91.2	8.8	57.7	30.4	9.5	2.1	0.2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	836	90.0	10.0	91.7	1.4	4.3	0.6	1.9
U.S. Forest Service	604	83.9	16.1	82.5	3.1	6.1	1.0	7.3

Note: See Note, table 1.61. Sex and race/ethnicity data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are estimates based on U.S. Department of Justice data. Data on sex and race/ethnicity of officers were not provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>The number of officers differs from that presented in table 1.61 because these figures include employees in U.S. Territories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1998**, Bulletin NCJ 177607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 2000), p. 6.

Table 1.64

**Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-98

Fiscal year	Type of activity							
	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Felony warrants		Process served	Seized properties received
					Received	Closed		
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	NA	318,242	5,279
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	NA	280,745	8,973
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	NA	278,125	13,948
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	NA	255,222	21,809
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	NA	302,882	25,363
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	NA	319,863	41,708
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	NA	316,185	38,644
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	NA	262,807	37,498
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	NA	233,288	38,737
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	NA	210,427	35,983
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,198	18,598	168,131	30,211
1996	98,935	377,649	23,374	9,290	18,742	18,466	214,434	29,122
1997	108,765	404,505	25,263	9,149	21,767	21,224	202,789	39,085
1998	122,774	451,752	28,692	NA	24,523	23,171	204,961	44,207

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prisoner disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives.

"Prisoners received" is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. "Prisoner productions" is the number of prisoners presented for appearance at all judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities. "Prisoners in custody" is the number of prisoners remanded into USMS custody at month end, averaged over a 12-month period. "Inter-district prisoner trips" is the total number of trips assigned to each district. These trips include movements by commercial airlines, chartered aircraft, and various modes of ground transportation. "Felony warrants received" includes felony warrants issued for escape, bond default, probation or parole violations, DEA fugitive warrants, and warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers. "Felony warrants closed" is the number of USMS arrests plus the number of arrests by other agencies, and dismissals in felony cases. "Process served" is the number of Federal or private court orders successfully served by the USMS in person or by mail. "Seized properties received" is the number of properties that were administratively seized by other Federal agencies and referred to the USMS for custody and disposal, as well as properties seized pursuant to judicial forfeiture actions. Judicial forfeiture actions are those in which the property is seized, held for custody, and disposed of by the USMS. These properties include real property, personal property, vehicles, jewelry, and cash, etc. (Source, pp. 109, 110.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 115-124; and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 1998 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), p. 11. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65

**Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service**

Fiscal years 1954-98

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions
1954	\$6.6	963
1955	6.8	996
1956	7.8	1,026
1957	8.0	1,014
1958	6.9	1,036
1959	9.7	1,034
1960	9.4	1,003
1961	10.2	992
1962	10.5	1,031
1963	11.6	1,053
1964	11.9	1,066
1965	12.7	1,078
1966	13.0	1,088
1967	13.8	1,095
1968	14.8	1,104
1969	16.3	1,130
1970	20.5	1,248
1971	26.8	1,917
1972	35.1	1,935
1973	38.1	1,967
1974	46.0	2,002
1975	53.3	2,049
1976	56.8	2,076
1977	63.8	2,136
1978	74.1	2,245
1979	77.9	2,328
1980	96.6	2,772
1981	103.6	2,177
1982	106.6	2,068
1983	113.6	2,132
1984	123.3	2,132
1985	139.9	2,579
1986	146.2	2,624
1987	164.4	2,724
1988	186.7	2,864
1989	205.1	2,947
1990	246.3	3,250
1991	291.3	3,515
1992	328.2	3,686
1993	338.9	3,682
1994	341.0	3,645
1995	396.6	3,854
1996	448.2	3,990
1997	476.3	4,162
1998	502.6	4,210

Note: See Note, table 1.64.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 109, 110; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 2000

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$181,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	173,600
United States Circuit Judges	149,900
United States District Judges	141,300
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	141,300
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	141,300
United States Bankruptcy Judges	129,996
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	129,996

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.67

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-98<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=78)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-98 (N=48)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	94.9%	81.1%	63.7%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	5.1	18.9	33.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	97.4	89.2	77.1
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	1.3	5.4	10.4
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	1.3	5.4	10.4
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	2.1
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	24.4	29.7	45.8
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	51.8	51.3	59.5	33.3
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	17.9	24.4	10.8	20.8
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	41.0	29.7	39.6
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	35.9	40.5	25.0
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	23.1	29.7	35.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	6.4	10.8	4.2
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	55.1	59.5	56.3
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.7	14.1	16.2	18.8
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.0	10.8	12.5
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	1.3	0	0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	12.8	2.7	8.3
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	1.3	0	0
<b>Occupational experience</b>							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	60.3	62.2	62.5
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	28.2	29.7	35.4
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	39.3	34.6	32.4	27.1
<b>Religion</b>							
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	NA	NA	NA
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Political party</b>							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	5.4	85.4
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	96.2	89.2	6.3
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	2.6	5.4	8.3
Other	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	59.0	64.9	77.1
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	41.0	35.1	22.9
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified, qualified, and not qualified.

Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's Second Term Judiciary: Picking Judges Under Fire," *Judicature* 82 (May-June 1999), p. 280. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-98<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=290)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-98 (N=248)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	91.7%	80.4%	71.8%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	8.3	19.6	28.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	92.4	89.2	73.8
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	2.1	6.8	19.0
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	4.8	4.0	5.2
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.7	0	1.6
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.4
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	56.4	36.6	44.6	43.6
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	33.7	49.7	41.2	42.3
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	13.8	14.2	14.1
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	42.4	52.7	41.1
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.7	45.9	33.1	39.5
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	16.8	11.7	14.2	19.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	5.0	13.4	10.8	10.9
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	36.9	41.9	46.8
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	13.9	17.9	25.7	15.7
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	19.0	14.9	15.3
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.4	10.0	4.7	8.5
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.6
Other	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.2
<b>Occupational experience</b>							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.0	46.2	46.6	51.2
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.1	44.1	39.2	40.7
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	30.7	28.6	31.8	29.8
<b>Religion</b>							
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	NA	NA	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	NA	NA	NA
<b>Political party</b>							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	90.6	4.8	5.4	89.1
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.5	91.7	88.5	4.8
Independent or none	0	0	0	5.0	3.4	6.1	5.7
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.4
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	51.0	53.5	57.4	58.1
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	46.6	42.6	40.7
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.67. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's Second Term Judiciary: Picking Judges Under Fire," *Judicature* 82 (May-June 1999), p. 275. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1978-99

District	1979			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	1978	Before	After																				
		the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																				
FIRST CIRCUIT																							
Maine	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35	38	48	44	45	53
Massachusetts	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22	28	28	27	28	32
New Hampshire	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36	36	45	49	47	50
Rhode Island	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34	34	32	32	40	41
Puerto Rico	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52	50	53	41	32	54
SECOND CIRCUIT																							
Connecticut	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26	23	26	27	27	29
New York:																							
North	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52	51	46	50	60	56
East	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78	72	70	72	71	67
South	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30	39	36	41	41	48
West	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76	68	70	78	66	77
Vermont	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40	71	48	43	55	57
THIRD CIRCUIT																							
Delaware	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19	19	20	24	27	18
New Jersey	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34	36	39	38	39	39
Pennsylvania:																							
East	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20	25	26	26	29	32
Middle	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42	48	51	46	46	52
West	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28	24	24	24	25	24
Virgin Islands	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104	100	85	70	77	89
FOURTH CIRCUIT																							
Maryland	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	38	40	43	42	46
North Carolina:																							
East	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82	77	76	72	77	82
Middle	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70	75	64	70	77	78
West	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98	124	89	108	104	114
South Carolina	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61	68	59	70	80	74
Virginia:																							
East	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79	84	78	94	104	106
West	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68	64	50	62	59	77
West Virginia:																							
North	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40	35	35	42	36	48
South	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32	43	37	40	41	44
FIFTH CIRCUIT																							
Alabama:																							
North	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																							
North	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																							
North	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																							
East	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20	20	20	20	21	25
Middle	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24	47	44	54	48	63
West	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26	24	29	24	24	21
Mississippi:																							
North	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44	36	37	40	32	35
South	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38	29	30	35	38	42
Texas:																							
North	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59	60	56	60	69	76
East	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	48	53	56	52	68
South	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64	67	81	94	161	177
West	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101	115	158	219	314	377
Canal Zone	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.69

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1978-99--Continued

District	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																				
SIXTH CIRCUIT																							
Kentucky:																							
East	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	68	69	68	88	89
West	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	35	39	34	46	50
Michigan:																							
East	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	38	40	40	41	39
West	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	44	57	49	60	60
Ohio:																							
North	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	39	36	34	46	40
South	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	36	36	35	51	43
Tennessee:																							
East	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	65	47	55	55	63
Middle	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	28	36	36	39	49
West	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	69	52	57	67	75
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Illinois:																							
North	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	21	20	20	20	26
East <sup>a</sup>	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South <sup>a</sup>	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	54	46	37	71	68
Central <sup>a</sup>	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	51	54	51	65	70
Indiana:																							
North	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45	41	34	33	40	56	61
South	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	33	34	36	34	30
Wisconsin:																							
East	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	48	54	53	50	51
West	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	46	31	50	49	44
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																							
Arkansas:																							
East	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	49	56	44	52	40
West	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	30	40	31	49	41
Iowa:																							
North	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	67	101	78	74	91
South	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	57	53	51	83	93
Minnesota	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	34	35	43	46	42
Missouri:																							
East	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	48	40	52	60	61	
West	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	53	48	44	57	61
Nebraska	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	50	58	66	89	91
North Dakota	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	71	93	76	92	88
South Dakota	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	84	123	122	137	130
NINTH CIRCUIT																							
Alaska	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32	29	26	21	34	56	52
Arizona	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	110	158	187	283	346
California:																							
North	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	32	41	45	29	47
East	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67	67	86	89	105	106	107
Central	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	40	47	45	50	43
South	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	213	272	392	467	468
Hawaii	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39	36	48	50	47	58	64
Idaho	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33	36	41	47	42	56	49
Montana	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76	64	73	81	92	72	83
Nevada	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108	85	79	84	69	131	132
Oregon	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80	81	99	103	92	116	123
Washington:																							
East	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110	100	97	93	72	96	82
West	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41	46	46	48	46	64	71
Guam	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119	155	132	92	145	150	104
Northern Mariana Islands																							
Islands	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15	16	18	30	25	45	49

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.69

**Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By district, 1978-99--Continued

District	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act																				
TENTH CIRCUIT																							
Colorado	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52	43	59	71	56	56	56
Kansas	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42	49	45	43	51	55	59
New Mexico	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118	128	120	127	146	163	245
Oklahoma:																							
North	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48	48	46	47	45	47	42
East	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35	36	42	38	44	41	56
West	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39	32	27	31	33	37	41
Utah	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58	36	44	55	69	114	112
Wyoming	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30	30	25	32	32	39	32
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Alabama:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33	37	35	43	42	40	46
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61	49	41	38	52	44	25
South	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90	66	78	74	77	67	59
Florida:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69	71	57	55	70	72	72
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84	67	72	79	97	113	103
South	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64	71	89	94	84	87	93
Georgia:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45	40	45	44	51	45	55
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44	47	46	46	58	63	40
South	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49	41	45	36	47	50	49
District of Columbia	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29	29	23	28	35	27	28

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1978-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1978 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the data exclude all cases below the felony level beginning in 1980.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. The U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone was closed on Mar. 31, 1982 pursuant to passage of this Act.

<sup>a</sup>On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1978, 1979* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1997, 1999* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

**Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts**

1989, 1995-99

Activity	1989	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	418,711	512,741	554,041	579,450	612,440	647,970
Trial jurisdiction cases	89,051	72,868	74,806	85,257	96,832	109,101
Misdemeanors	13,674	9,875	10,356	10,177	10,633	10,773
Petty offenses	75,377	62,993	64,450	75,080	86,199	98,328
Preliminary proceedings	155,048	206,612	224,647	240,338	262,600	282,933
Search warrants	18,123	25,966	27,811	29,563	30,371	32,607
Arrest warrants/summonses	18,307	21,202	21,119	23,116	26,252	28,749
Initial appearances	46,609	52,654	55,206	60,419	68,982	74,875
Detention hearings	15,270	24,060	26,800	28,996	32,948	36,381
Bail reviews	7,076	8,558	9,456	9,628	9,874	10,421
Preliminary examinations	7,034	8,969	10,303	13,049	14,436	16,059
Grand jury returns	4,318	5,411	6,057	6,172	6,125	6,570
Arraignments	31,204	37,198	40,715	41,559	45,524	48,132
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	6,488	8,219	8,055	8,998	8,287
Seizure warrants	NA	1,782	1,798	2,254	2,359	2,196
Fee applications	NA	9,389	11,048	11,278	10,585	12,353
Other <sup>a</sup>	7,107	4,935	6,115	6,249	6,146	6,303
Additional duties	169,258	224,294	244,640	243,774	242,669	244,616
Criminal	31,120	48,366	55,594	55,421	53,396	55,607
Motions	21,129	26,282	28,444	27,329	24,071	24,623
Evidentiary hearings	1,776	2,031	1,990	1,788	1,998	2,302
Pretrial conferences	3,157	5,090	5,837	5,737	5,763	5,793
Calendar calls	1,707	1,955	2,577	2,869	3,636	4,296
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	5,124	8,113	8,955	8,234	8,162
Other <sup>b</sup>	3,351	7,884	8,633	8,743	9,694	10,431
Civil	117,804	144,949	155,830	158,929	161,889	163,218
Pretrial conferences <sup>c</sup>	46,122	56,286	62,130	64,548	63,220	63,931
Motions	57,404	63,203	66,230	66,535	69,517	68,043
Evidentiary hearings	2,052	523	602	660	740	644
Social Security	6,721	5,384	4,603	4,553	5,261	6,132
Special masterships	1,217	682	1,080	963	886	753
Calendar calls	1,697	1,658	2,576	2,867	3,017	3,355
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	14,458	15,577	15,851	16,178	16,869
Other <sup>d</sup>	2,591	2,755	3,032	2,952	3,070	3,491
Prisoner litigation	20,334	30,979	33,216	29,424	27,384	25,791
Evidentiary hearings <sup>e</sup>	X	1,638	1,599	1,120	948	771
State habeas corpus	5,837	6,759	7,576	8,046	9,261	9,692
Federal habeas corpus	2,165	2,695	3,562	3,778	4,024	3,406
Civil rights	12,332	19,887	20,479	16,480	13,151	11,922
Civil consent	5,354	8,967	9,948	10,081	10,339	11,320
Without trial	4,349	7,371	8,029	8,318	8,791	9,822
Jury trial	422	813	955	964	892	850
Non-jury trial	583	783	964	799	656	648

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1989 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1995, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1995, category includes material witness and extradition hearings, administrative inspection warrants, IRS enforcement orders, orders of entry, judgment debtor exams, and contempt proceedings.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1995, category includes mental competency and probation hearings, voir dire, and writs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes settlement conferences.

<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1995, category includes fee applications, summary jury trials, voir dire, IRS enforcement orders, and naturalization proceedings.

<sup>e</sup>Prior to 1995, evidentiary hearings were included in the totals for State habeas corpus, Federal habeas corpus, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1999* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2000), pp. 72, 73.

Table 1.71

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	5 5	6 6	Circuit courts	131 6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	32 <sup>c</sup> 6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior courts	132 4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	9	8	Chancery/Probate courts and Circuit courts	104 <sup>d</sup> (d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 <sup>e</sup> 6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District courts	111 <sup>f</sup> 6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	174 8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	17 12
							Court of Chancery	5 12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit courts	455 6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior courts	169 4
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit courts	27 <sup>g</sup> 10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	37 <sup>h</sup> 4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	42 <sup>i</sup>	10	Circuit courts	492 <sup>j</sup> 6 <sup>k</sup>
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>l</sup>	Court of Appeals	15 <sup>m</sup>	10 <sup>l</sup>	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	273 6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	348 6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 <sup>n</sup> 4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	93 8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	8	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	214 <sup>o</sup> 6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior courts	16 7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	132 15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial courts	341 To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit courts	210 6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	252 6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	10	4	Circuit courts	48 4
							Circuit courts	40 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 <sup>p</sup> 6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 <sup>q</sup> 6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6 <sup>r</sup>	Court of Appeals	6	6 <sup>r</sup>	District courts	51 6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	46 6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	29 <sup>s</sup> To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 <sup>t</sup>	Superior courts	372 <sup>u</sup> 7 <sup>v</sup>
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	69 6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 <sup>w</sup>	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	51	5 <sup>w</sup>	Supreme courts and County courts	457 14 <sup>w</sup>
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 <sup>w</sup>		
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior courts	95 <sup>x</sup> 8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	46 6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Courts of Common Pleas	369 6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	71 <sup>y</sup> 4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	93 6
							Tax court	1 6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of Common Pleas	366 10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior courts	22 Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts	43 <sup>z</sup> 6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 <sup>aa</sup> 8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33 8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit courts	77 8
							Criminal courts	29 8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	395 4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>ab</sup>	Court of Appeals	7	10 <sup>ab</sup>	District courts	68 <sup>ac</sup> 6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 <sup>ad</sup> 6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	144 8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	20	6	Superior courts	161 4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	62 8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit courts	233 6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17 6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior courts	59 15
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>ae</sup>	(af)	X	X	X	X	X X
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	295 12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.71

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

<sup>a</sup>Number includes chief justice.

<sup>b</sup>Initial term may be shorter.

<sup>c</sup>Plus five masters.

<sup>d</sup>There are 31 circuit court judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court consists of 33 judges who serve 6-year terms. Forty additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts.

<sup>e</sup>Plus 136 commissioners and 39 referees.

<sup>f</sup>Plus four magistrates.

<sup>g</sup>Plus 15 district family judges.

<sup>h</sup>Plus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.

<sup>i</sup>Plus 10 supplemental judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 322 associate judges and 50 permissive associate judges.

<sup>k</sup>Associate judges, 4 years.

<sup>l</sup>2 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>m</sup>Plus one tax court judge.

<sup>n</sup>Plus 69 district magistrates.

<sup>o</sup>Plus seven commissioners.

<sup>p</sup>Plus 175 associate circuit judges.

<sup>q</sup>Plus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>r</sup>More than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

<sup>s</sup>Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

<sup>t</sup>Followed by tenure.

<sup>u</sup>Plus 21 surrogates.

<sup>v</sup>On reapportionment until age 70.

<sup>w</sup>Court of Appeals may be reappointed to age 70; after which they must go through a recertification process and maybe reappointed for three 2-year terms; intermediate appellate courts are appointed to 5 years or duration; general trial courts, 14 years for Supreme Court and 10 years for county courts.

<sup>x</sup>Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

<sup>y</sup>Plus 77 associate judges and 73 special judges.

<sup>z</sup>Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

<sup>aa</sup>Plus 11 law magistrates, 4 part-time law magistrates, 89 full-time clerk magistrates, and 51 part-time clerk magistrates.

<sup>ab</sup>3 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>ac</sup>Plus 6 domestic court commissioners.

<sup>ad</sup>District and Superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

<sup>ae</sup>Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

<sup>af</sup>For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1998-99* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1998), pp. 129-132. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
			In State		In district							
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		1	25	25				
Alaska	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>					Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Arizona			10 <sup>d</sup>	5	(e,f)	1	30	30	10 <sup>d</sup>	5	(g,h)	(g,h)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(i,j)	(i,j)	(g)	(g)
California									10 <sup>j</sup>	10 <sup>j</sup>		
Colorado			(f)			(f)			5	5	(h)	(h)
Connecticut							18	18	10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(i)	(i)		
Florida			(f)	(f)	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			10	5	(h)	(h)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y <sup>k</sup>	3 <sup>b</sup>				30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y <sup>b,k</sup>	Y <sup>b,k</sup>					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(f)	30	30	10	10		
Illinois	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			10 <sup>j</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Iowa									Y <sup>k</sup>			
Kansas						Y <sup>k</sup>	30	30	Y <sup>k,j</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2			5	5		
Maine									(i)	(i)	(g)	(g)
Maryland			5 <sup>b,f</sup>	5 <sup>b,f</sup>	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	(g)	(g)
Michigan			(f)		(f)	(f)			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	(h)	(h)
Minnesota									Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Mississippi			5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(f)	(f)	Y <sup>k</sup>	1	30	30	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	30	30	5 <sup>j</sup>	5 <sup>j</sup>		
Nevada			2 <sup>f</sup>	2 <sup>f</sup>			25	25	Y <sup>k</sup>			
New Hampshire											(m)	(m)
New Jersey				(n)		(n)			10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y <sup>k</sup>	35	35	10 <sup>i,j</sup>	6 <sup>i,j</sup>		
New York			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>			18	18	10	10		
North Carolina						Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Ohio				Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			6 <sup>j</sup>	6 <sup>j</sup>	(h)	(h)
Oklahoma			(f)		(f)	(f)	30		5 <sup>j</sup>	4 <sup>j</sup>		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(f)	1			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 <sup>b</sup>	1 <sup>b</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Tennessee			5 <sup>b</sup>	5		1	35 <sup>o</sup>	30	Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(e)	2	35		Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Utah	Y	Y	5 <sup>p</sup>	3		Y <sup>k</sup>	30 <sup>q</sup>	25	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
Vermont			5	5					Y <sup>i,k</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Virginia			Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>			5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y <sup>k,r</sup>	Y <sup>k</sup>		
West Virginia			5	Y <sup>k</sup>			30	30	10 <sup>j</sup>	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		
Wisconsin			(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	9 <sup>i,j</sup>	(i)		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(t)	(t)			5 <sup>j</sup>	5 <sup>j</sup>		(u)
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(i)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5					25	10	Y <sup>i,k</sup>		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.72

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.71. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts. In the table, "Y" indicates that the requirement applies.

<sup>a</sup>Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

<sup>b</sup>Citizen of the State.

<sup>c</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

<sup>d</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.

<sup>e</sup>For court of appeals judges only.

<sup>f</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

<sup>g</sup>Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge.

<sup>h</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.

<sup>i</sup>Learned in law.

<sup>j</sup>Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior, or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.

<sup>k</sup>Length of time not specified.

<sup>l</sup>6 months.

<sup>m</sup>Record of birth is required.

<sup>n</sup>There are 260 restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the county at time of appointment and reappointment. There are 144 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the Chief Justice.

<sup>o</sup>30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

<sup>p</sup>Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

<sup>q</sup>Supreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

<sup>r</sup>For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

<sup>s</sup>10 days.

<sup>t</sup>90 days.

<sup>u</sup>Superior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or serve as law school faculty.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1998-99* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1998), pp. 133, 134. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.73

**Salaries of judges of highest, appellate, and general trial courts, and date of last salary change**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of July 1, 1999

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$124,950	\$123,784	\$84,564 <sup>a</sup>	10/1/98
Alaska	112,224	106,020	103,776	7/1/98
Arizona	118,000	115,500	113,000	1/1/99
Arkansas	114,101	110,493	106,878	7/1/99
California	135,018	126,580	110,612	7/1/98
Colorado	95,090	90,590	86,090	7/1/99
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	119,962	111,546	106,558	10/1/99
Delaware	125,200	X	119,200	7/1/98
Florida	145,083	130,576	117,020	10/1/99
Georgia	129,283	128,463	110,772 <sup>a</sup>	10/1/98
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90
Idaho	94,423	93,423	88,499	7/1/99
Illinois	147,024	138,376	126,978	7/1/99
Indiana	115,000	110,000	90,000	8/1/97
Iowa	109,900	105,700	100,500	7/1/99
Kansas	107,079	103,371	93,509	6/13/99
Kentucky	108,927	104,480	100,034	7/1/99
Louisiana	103,336	97,928	92,520	7/1/97
Maine	97,536	X	91,440	7/1/99
Maryland	119,850	112,850	109,050	7/1/99
Massachusetts	123,243	114,045	109,492	7/1/99
Michigan	134,752	123,972	114,539	1/1/99
Minnesota	107,765	101,543	95,320	7/1/99
Mississippi	102,300	95,500	94,700	7/1/99
Missouri	114,348	106,797	98,947	7/1/98
Montana	83,550	X	77,439	7/1/99
Nebraska	106,223	100,912	98,256	7/1/99
Nevada	116,127	X	106,500 <sup>b</sup>	3/23/99
New Hampshire	100,404	X	94,128	7/1/98
New Jersey	132,250	124,200	115,000	1/10/96
New Mexico	87,773	83,384	79,215	7/10/99
New York	151,200	144,000	136,700	1/1/99
North Carolina <sup>b</sup>	110,687	106,075	100,310	7/1/99
North Dakota	83,807	X	77,340	7/1/99
Ohio	113,850	106,050	97,550	1/1/99
Oklahoma	97,807	93,530	88,511	1/1/98
Oregon	93,600	91,500	85,300	7/1/97
Pennsylvania	127,951	123,944	111,122	1/1/99
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	118,650	X	106,825	7/4/99
South Carolina	109,380	106,645	103,911	7/1/98
South Dakota	92,118	X	86,044	6/1/99
Tennessee	112,068	106,848	102,240	7/1/99
Texas	113,000	107,350	101,700 <sup>a</sup>	9/1/98
Utah	105,492	100,692	95,900	7/1/99
Vermont	94,932	X	90,176	7/4/99
Virginia	128,352	121,936	119,154	11/25/99
Washington	120,000	114,000	108,300	9/1/99
West Virginia	95,000	X	90,000	7/1/99
Wisconsin	112,318	105,960	99,961	8/1/98
Wyoming	93,000	X	83,700	1/1/99
National average	111,954	109,701	100,121	X
District of Columbia	145,500	X	136,700	1/1/98
Federal system	167,900	145,000	136,700	1/1/98
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	126,000	X	100,000	12/1/94
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Puerto Rico	100,000	90,000	65,000	7/1/98
Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93

Note: The salaries reported for the highest courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest courts and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 39 States that have such courts.

<sup>a</sup>Median salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

<sup>b</sup>The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Fall 1999), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.74

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of July 1999

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor <sup>e</sup>	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio <sup>f</sup>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>g</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>h</sup>	10 years	Reelected by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas <sup>g</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Reelected by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.74

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of July 1999--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60% and New Mexico which requires 57%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>d</sup>The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

<sup>e</sup>Subject to approval of an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>f</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.

<sup>g</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>h</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.75

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States**

As of July 1999

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Commission reviews, reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio <sup>d</sup>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania <sup>e</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.74. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>d</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>f</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.76

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of July 1999

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u>				
Superior court <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>California</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election or gubernatorial appointment <sup>c</sup>	6 years	Nonpartisan election <sup>d</sup>	6
<u>Colorado</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
<u>Delaware</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
<u>District of Columbia</u>				
Superior Court <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
<u>Florida</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years <sup>i</sup>	Partisan election <sup>j</sup>	6
<u>Iowa</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u>				
District court	Nominating commission, partisan election <sup>k</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>l</sup>	4
<u>Kentucky</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u>				
District court	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6
<u>Maine</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
<u>Maryland</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u>				
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Chancery court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>n</sup>	6 years <sup>o</sup>	Partisan election <sup>p</sup>	6
<u>Montana</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<u>Nebraska</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor <sup>q</sup>	To age 70	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.76

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of July 1999--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> <sup>f</sup> Superior court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> <sup>g</sup> Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission <sup>h</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Counties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>c</sup>Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

<sup>d</sup>Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>f</sup>Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

<sup>g</sup>In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

<sup>i</sup>In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

<sup>j</sup>Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

<sup>k</sup>Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

<sup>l</sup>Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>m</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>n</sup>Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

<sup>o</sup>An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions, the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

<sup>p</sup>Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

<sup>q</sup>Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>r</sup>In addition, a small number of special judges of superior court are appointed by the governor for terms of varying length.

<sup>s</sup>Ohio's primary elections are partisan, but in general elections, party affiliations are not listed on the ballot.

<sup>t</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.77

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**

By State, 1996-97

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants, secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount <sup>a</sup>	Judges subject to jurisdiction
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	3	1	0	0	1	1	\$175,411	645
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	225,400 <sup>c</sup>	62
Arizona	4	1	0	1	1	1	312,000	444
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	289,176	400 <sup>d</sup>
California	25	1	14	0	8	2	3,010,000	1,580
Colorado	2	1	0	0	1	0	108,000	284
Connecticut	2	1	0	(e)	1	0	191,263 <sup>f</sup>	271
Delaware <sup>g</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	112
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	120,004 <sup>h</sup>	89
Florida	4	1	2	0	1	NA	458,888	789
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	166,000	1,800 <sup>d</sup>
Hawaii	8	0	0	0	1	7 <sup>i</sup>	70,882	117
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0	109,300	120
Illinois	5	1	0	2	2	0	548,300	914
Kansas	5	1	1	2	1	0	38,032 <sup>j</sup>	500 <sup>k</sup>
Kentucky	5	1	1	2	1	0	93,986	404
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	40,000	68 <sup>k</sup>
Michigan	7	1	3	0	3	0	920,600	1,077 <sup>k</sup>
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	258,000	359
Mississippi	5	1	1	1	2	0	321,478	700
Missouri	3	1	0	0	2	0	190,581	650
Nebraska	3	1	0	0	2	0	15,000 <sup>f</sup>	137
Nevada	2	1	0	0	1	0	318,081	149
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	2	0	15,000 <sup>l</sup>	240
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	175,000	825
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	180,832	NA
New York	21	1	7	4	7	2	1,736,500	3,500
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	105,270	317
North Dakota <sup>m</sup>	4	0	2	0	2	0	248,000	125
Ohio	13	1	4	1	5	2	1,215,278	1,125
Oklahoma	2	1	0	0	1	0	250,000 <sup>n</sup>	600 <sup>d</sup>
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	50,996 <sup>c</sup>	500 <sup>d</sup>
Pennsylvania	9	2	2	2	2	1	838,000	1,000 <sup>d</sup>
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	84,473	134 <sup>d</sup>
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	500,633 <sup>f</sup>	775
South Dakota <sup>e</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	29,539	57
Tennessee	5	1	1	0	1	2	100,000	590
Texas	16	1	8	0	5	2	690,793	3,500 <sup>d</sup>
Utah	3	1	0	2	0	0	211,000	233
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	392,083	819
Washington	6	1	0	2	2	1	681,120	406 <sup>d</sup>
West Virginia <sup>o</sup>	7	2	0	5	0	0	(l)	342
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	199,300	850
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	75,283	130 <sup>d</sup>

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations typically are State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Judicial conduct organizations use different reporting periods. Many of the figures are for calendar year 1997. Other reporting periods are: 9/96 to 8/97 for Texas; 8/97 to 8/98 for Tennessee; 9/96 to 9/97 for New Jersey; 1/96 to 12/96 for Maine, Minnesota, Ohio; 7/97 to 6/98 for Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, New Mexico; 7/96 to 6/97 for Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Washington, Florida; 10/96 to 9/97 for Alabama, District of Columbia.

<sup>a</sup>Cross-jurisdiction comparisons of budgets should be done with caution. Some judicial conduct organizations have their offices in private buildings and must pay rent, while other organizations are located in State buildings and incur no rental expense. The budgets of some judicial conduct organizations include all salaries of their personnel, while other organizations receive personnel support from State agencies.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

<sup>c</sup>The commission may request additional funds for litigation, investigations, or hearings.

<sup>d</sup>Approximate.

<sup>e</sup>Personnel are hired as needed.

<sup>f</sup>Does not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

<sup>g</sup>The Court on the Judiciary does not have a budget or staff. The supreme court designates a clerk and may designate one or more deputy clerks, who have powers prescribed by the court. At the time of the survey, a staff attorney with the supreme court was designated as the clerk.

<sup>h</sup>The budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

<sup>i</sup>The seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

<sup>j</sup>Includes litigation costs only and does not accurately reflect the dollars spent operating the Commission on Judicial Qualifications each year. Staff salaries, office space, telephone, copying, and faxing are absorbed in the appellate clerk's budget. If these items were included, the budget would exceed \$150,000.

<sup>k</sup>In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

<sup>l</sup>The budget is part of the supreme court budget.

<sup>m</sup>Staff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

<sup>n</sup>Does not include litigation costs.

<sup>o</sup>West Virginia has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Investigation Commission, the first tier.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1999), pp. 4, 5, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

**Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

Fiscal years 1988-99

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,559	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,039	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,869	40,238	3.8
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.7	55,378	5.2	25,202	42,866	4.0
1996	1,160	10,121	199,844	19.7	52,911	5.2	26,728	45,267	4.5
1997	1,352	9,764	193,805	19.8	51,603	5.3	28,925	47,461	4.9
1998	924	10,344	205,043	19.8	55,460	5.4	34,424	54,525	5.3
1999	797	10,415	205,862	19.8	54,043	5.2	36,696	56,210	5.4

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1997, p. 63 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1999 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2000), p. 71. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79

**Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

1977-99

	Total jurors available						Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Not selected, serving, or challenged <sup>a</sup>										Total		
	Selected or serving		Challenged				Criminal		Civil				
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Percent	
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4%	90,693	15.5%	140,489	24.1%	29,875	16,945	56.7%	12,930	43.3%	19.6
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.5
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.6
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.8
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.2
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.9
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.0
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.9
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.8
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.8
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.5
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.2
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.9
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.9
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.4
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.3
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.5
1994	788,066	514,607	65.3	145,792	18.5	127,667	16.2	45,060	20,592	45.7	24,468	54.3	17.5
1995	774,978	491,336	63.4	144,921	18.7	123,222	15.9	43,219	21,177	49.0	22,042	51.0	17.9
1996	778,170	499,585	64.2	147,074	18.9	131,511	16.9	43,133	19,884	46.1	23,249	53.9	18.0
1997	749,613	485,749	64.8	143,926	19.2	119,938	16.0	41,903	18,773	44.8	23,130	55.2	17.9
1998	718,778	457,143	63.6	140,162	19.5	121,473	16.9	39,521	17,666	44.7	21,855	55.3	18.2
1999	690,981	433,936	62.8	135,432	19.6	121,613	17.6	37,970	17,314	45.6	20,656	54.4	18.2

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1999 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

<sup>a</sup>Includes jurors in travel status.

<sup>b</sup>Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23; 1999, p. 70 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1996, p. 69; 1997, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, 2000

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 <sup>a</sup>	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 <sup>p</sup>
Alaska	12.50 <sup>b,c</sup>	Nebraska	35.00
Arizona	12.00 <sup>d</sup>	Nevada	9.00 <sup>q</sup>
Arkansas	5.00 <sup>e</sup>	New Hampshire	10.00 <sup>b</sup>
California	5.00 <sup>f</sup>	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(r)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(s)
Delaware	(i)	North Carolina	12.00 <sup>t</sup>
District of Columbia	30.00 <sup>j</sup>	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	(k)	Ohio	10.00 <sup>l,u</sup>
Georgia	5.00 <sup>l</sup>	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	10.00 <sup>b</sup>	Pennsylvania	(v)
Illinois	4.00 <sup>l</sup>	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	15.00 <sup>m</sup>	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 <sup>w</sup>
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 <sup>l,x</sup>
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	17.00
Maine	10.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 <sup>l,n</sup>	Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 <sup>l</sup>
Michigan	7.50 <sup>b</sup>	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	30.00 <sup>o</sup>	Wisconsin	8.00 <sup>b,l</sup>
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 <sup>y</sup>

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

<sup>a</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

<sup>b</sup>Half-day rate.

<sup>c</sup>Anchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

<sup>d</sup>No fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>e</sup>\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>f</sup>Fees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

<sup>g</sup>No fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

<sup>h</sup>No fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

<sup>i</sup>No fee for first day; \$20.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>j</sup>No fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>k</sup>If employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>l</sup>Fees vary among counties.

<sup>m</sup>\$40.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>n</sup>Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

<sup>o</sup>Child care expenses available.

<sup>p</sup>\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>q</sup>\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

<sup>r</sup>\$5.15 per hour, established by minimum wage law.

<sup>s</sup>If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$40.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$40.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$40.00 per day from day 1.

<sup>t</sup>\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

<sup>u</sup>County commission shall fix the compensation not to exceed \$40.00. After 10 days of actual service compensation to be one and a half times the daily rate—minimum of \$15.00. Maximum may be set by county not to exceed twice the daily rate for service of less than 10 days.

<sup>v</sup>\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>w</sup>\$50.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>x</sup>\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>y</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.



Table 1.81

**Investigative reports by Federal probation officers**

By type of investigation, 1984-99

Type of investigation	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	136,377	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956	169,113	173,054	172,806	186,776	192,904
Presentence investigation <sup>a</sup>	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434	43,151	48,372	52,174	57,794	61,207
Collateral investigation for another district	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663	33,293	33,589	34,961	39,461	43,088
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729	2,217	3,290	NA	NA	NA
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607	7,026	6,590	6,088	5,773	4,750
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014	26,629	26,759	29,847	29,701	28,349
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677	15,425	16,550	18,362	20,524	22,251
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594	7,850	7,142	6,545	6,686	4,982
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437	9,573	8,792	5,151	5,463	5,336
Supervision reports	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823	22,105	20,473	18,477	20,355	22,225
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978	1,844	1,497	1,201	1,019	716
Bail interviews	13,829	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987, the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1986, p. 45; 1998, p. 40; 1999, p. 38 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 20; 1988, p. 42; 1990, p. 29, Table 18; 1992, p. 87, Table 19; 1994, p. 21; 1996, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.82

**Private adult correctional facility management firms**

By capacity of facilities under contract, United States, Dec. 31, 1997, 1998, and 1999

Management firm	Capacity of all facilities under contract <sup>a</sup>		
	1997	1998	1999
Total	103,730	127,262	138,726
Alternative Programs, Inc.	340	340	340
Avalon Correctional Services, Inc. <sup>b</sup>	150	350	350
The Bobby Ross Group	2,825	464	464
CiviGenics, Inc.	3,563	3,563	2,791
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	3,882	5,916	7,138
Correctional Services Corporation	2,629	6,891	6,517
Corrections Corporation of America <sup>c</sup>	52,095	69,530	71,250
Correctional Systems, Inc.	170	272	272
The GRW Corporation	362	362	362
Management & Training Corporation	4,259	6,447	9,177
Maranatha Production Company	500	500	500
U.S. Corrections Corporation	5,259	NA	NA
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation <sup>c,d</sup>	27,696	32,627	39,565

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States.

<sup>a</sup>Includes operational facilities, facilities under construction, and planned expansions of existing facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly Avalon Community Services, Inc.

<sup>c</sup>Includes facilities under contract outside the United States.

<sup>d</sup>The Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey; data were estimated by the Source.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available:  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; and  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83

**Number and rated capacity of private adult correctional facilities**

By jurisdiction, Dec. 31, 1997, 1998, and 1999

Jurisdiction	Number of facilities			Rated capacity		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Arizona	5	6	6	4,748	6,860	6,860
Arkansas	2	2	2	1,200	1,200	1,885
California	19	24	24	10,292	11,294	11,462
Colorado	8	9	6	3,444	4,644	3,824
District of Columbia	1	1	1	866	866	866
Florida	10	10	9	6,223	6,255	5,465
Georgia	3	5	7	1,566	6,409	9,457
Idaho	1	1	1	1,250	1,250	1,250
Illinois	1	1	NA	220	220	NA
Indiana	1	1	1	670	670	670
Kansas	2	2	2	529	529	685
Kentucky	4	4	4	1,973	2,631	2,631
Louisiana	2	2	2	2,948	2,948	3,012
Michigan	1	1	1	480	480	480
Minnesota	1	1	1	1,338	1,338	1,338
Mississippi	5	6	6	3,176	4,650	4,700
Missouri	2	2	1	660	660	60
Montana	NA	1	1	NA	512	512
Nevada	1	1	1	500	500	500
New Jersey	1	1	1	300	300	300
New Mexico	6	7	7	3,836	4,864	5,322
New York	1	1	1	200	200	200
North Carolina	2	2	3	2,000	2,112	2,256
Ohio	2	2	4	2,256	2,256	4,140
Oklahoma	6	8	8	7,068	9,716	10,436
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1,200	1,200	1,562
Puerto Rico	4	4	4	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	1	1	1	302	302	302
Tennessee	5	6	6	5,628	7,326	7,326
Texas	41	43	42	27,139	29,690	29,820
Utah	1	1	2	400	400	900
Virginia	1	1	1	1,500	1,500	1,500
Washington	1	1	1	150	150	150

Note: See Note, table 1.82. The geographical location of facilities does not necessarily indicate contracting decisions made by agencies in those jurisdictions. Some States are contracting for the housing of their prisoners in other jurisdictions. Some States are providing sites only for Federal facilities. Data include facilities in operation and those under construction.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available:  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]; and  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [Apr. 6, 2000]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.84

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1998

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1998 1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp <sup>a</sup>	
							Rated capacity	1998 1-day population count
<u>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</u>								
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	1,007	368		
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High/Administrative	Male	1,429	2,152	724	488	384
Beaumont (TX)	1997	High	Male	960	1,444	288	256	357
Florence (CO)	1996	High	Male	640	1,010	315		
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,197	1,733	530	414	426
Lewisburg (PA) <sup>b</sup>	1932	High	Male	678	1,012	556	352	268
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,035	1,640	504	276	281
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	482	289	385	310	268
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	741	1,084	496	340	297
<u>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</u>								
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	1,299	227		
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	839	1,049	302		
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	662	1,014	326	296	286
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	793	1,091	266	122	133
Beaumont Low (TX)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,585	193		
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,152	1,354	415	192	196
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	468	915	255	144	154
Butner Low (NC)	1996	Low	Male	992	1,198	244		
Butner Medium (NC)	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	513	769	387	296	261
Coleman Low (FL)	1996	Low	Male	1,536	1,660	217		
Coleman Medium (FL) <sup>c</sup>	1996	Medium	Male	1,146	1,616	278	384	334
Cumberland (MD)	1994	Medium	Male	768	1,011	328	256	260
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	508	998	297	178	173
Dublin (CA) <sup>c</sup>	1974	Low; Administrative <sup>d</sup>	Female; Male	810	1,078	280	299	297
Edgefield (SC) <sup>e</sup>	1998	Medium	Male	1,152	NA	333	256	224
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	820	1,177	395	216	256
Elkton (OH)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,616	323	256	265
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	485	888	350	111	100
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	768	1,964	313	256	243
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium/Administrative	Male	751	1,106	376	65	73
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	744	1,159	364	512	392
Forrest City (AR)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,636	309		
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,651	3,841	628		
Greenville (IL)	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,043	298	256	225
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,009	335	508	448
La Tuna (TX) <sup>f</sup>	1932	Low	Male	556	1,097	295	246	133
Lompoc (CA) <sup>b</sup>	1970	Low	Male	472	696	238		
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	473	734	217	93	89
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	756	1,077	349	512	328
Marianna (FL) <sup>c</sup>	1988	Medium	Male	805	1,083	362	296	237
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	784	1,080	321	292	247
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	587	881	356	296	296
Miami (FL)	NA	Medium	Male	581	855	313	260	328
Milan (MI)	1933	Low/Administrative	Male	1,021	1,295	388		
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	935	831	199		
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	820	1,304	300		
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	665	1,070	333	100	93
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	1,055	333	156	156
Pekin (IL) <sup>c</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,105	320	256	273
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Low	Male	828	1,086	352	296	292
Phoenix (AZ) <sup>c</sup>	1985	Medium	Male	740	1,126	346	272	277
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,075	285		
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	421	743	173		
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	460	825	263		
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium/Administrative	Male	729	1,051	426	296	286
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low/Administrative	Male	866	1,162	294		
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium/Administrative	Male	923	1,318	404	512	422
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	644	943	346	296	381
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low; Administrative <sup>d</sup>	Female; Male	652	933	352		
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	478	1,011	317		
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	747	1,300	316	220	313
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,145	308	256	301
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative <sup>g</sup>	Male; Both	392	760	241		
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	425	593	222		
Yazoo City (MS)	1997	Low	Male	1,536	1,617	296		

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 1998--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1998 1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp <sup>a</sup>	
							Rated capacity	1998 1-day population count
<u>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</u>								
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	838	803	181		
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	567	711	120		
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	324	318	108		
Bryan (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1988	Minimum	Female	720	678	158		
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	881	553	112		
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	800	828	132		
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	308	197	72		
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	920	769	126		
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	415	415	73		
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	424	445	91		
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	489	98		
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	655	487	107		
<u>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</u>								
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	564	1,195	301		
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	734	222		
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	930	885	286		
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	1,053	270		
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	507	874	302		
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	612	877	265		
<u>Federal Medical Centers (FMC)</u>								
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	716	680	426	148	192
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,132	1,146	424		
Lexington (KY) <sup>c</sup>	1974	Administrative	Male	1,106	1,540	587	193	225
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Male	674	804	470		
Springfield (MO)	1933	Administrative	Male	912	1,131	669		
<u>Federal Detention Centers (FDC)</u>								
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Both	1,283	1,584	319		
Oakdale (LA)	1990	Administrative	Male	630	965	261	118	128
SeaTac (WA)	1997	Administrative	Both	700	729	255		
<u>Federal Transportation Center (FTC)</u>								
Oklahoma City (OK)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,053	1,268	312		
<u>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</u>								
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	490	407	377		

Note: Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of noncitizen or pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates. Administrative facilities are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

<sup>a</sup>These minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

<sup>b</sup>The adjacent facility has an Intensive Confinement Center that houses additional inmates.

<sup>c</sup>The adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

<sup>d</sup>This facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

<sup>e</sup>This facility was being activated at the time of data collection. When fully operational, Edgefield will have a capacity of 1,152 and the camp will have a capacity of 512.

<sup>f</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.

<sup>g</sup>This facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **State of the Bureau: Accomplishments and Goals, 1998** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1999), pp. 25-43. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.85

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 1999<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,261	100.0%	20,599	100.0%	6,338	100.0%	3,247	100.0%	1,077	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	22,699	72.6	15,375	74.6	4,060	64.1	2,484	76.5	780	72.4
Female	8,562	27.4	5,224	25.4	2,278	35.9	763	23.5	297	27.6
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>										
18 to 24 years	455	1.5	286	1.4	107	1.7	53	1.6	9	0.8
25 to 29 years	3,332	10.7	2,155	10.5	725	11.4	371	11.4	81	7.5
30 to 34 years	7,054	22.6	4,535	22.0	1,557	24.6	754	23.2	208	19.3
35 to 39 years	8,835	28.3	5,588	27.1	1,988	31.4	979	30.2	280	26.0
40 to 44 years	6,359	20.3	4,290	20.8	1,173	18.5	654	20.1	242	22.5
45 to 49 years	3,460	11.1	2,445	11.9	573	9.0	299	9.2	143	13.3
50 to 55 years	1,463	4.7	1,097	5.3	179	2.8	116	3.6	71	6.6
56 years and older	302	1.0	202	1.0	36	0.6	21	0.7	43	4.0
<b>Education<sup>d</sup></b>										
Less than high school	97	0.3	56	0.3	23	0.4	12	0.4	6	0.6
High school	10,809	35.3	7,167	35.2	2,155	34.4	1,202	38.8	285	30.4
Technical school	1,338	4.4	981	4.8	248	4.0	82	2.7	27	2.9
Some college	9,731	31.8	6,281	30.9	2,037	32.5	1,134	36.6	279	29.7
College degree	5,988	19.5	4,050	19.9	1,324	21.1	438	14.1	176	18.8
Some graduate school	741	2.4	510	2.5	147	2.4	57	1.8	27	2.9
Master's degree	1,414	4.6	955	4.7	292	4.7	101	3.3	66	7.0
Ph.D. degree	529	1.7	345	1.7	39	0.6	73	2.4	72	7.7

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay. Staff tables represent all Bureau of Prisons employees including correctional officers.

<sup>c</sup>Totals include one white employee under 18 years of age.

<sup>d</sup>Data on education level were not available for 614 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.86

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 1999<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,240	100.0%	8,151	100.0%	3,174	100.0%	1,588	100.0%	327	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	11,580	87.5	7,404	90.8	2,467	77.7	1,412	88.9	297	90.8
Female	1,604	12.5	747	9.2	707	22.3	176	11.1	30	9.2
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	289	2.2	197	2.4	49	1.5	38	2.4	5	1.5
25 to 29 years	2,206	16.7	1,384	17.0	499	15.7	281	17.7	42	12.8
30 to 34 years	3,749	28.3	2,294	28.1	929	29.3	422	26.6	104	31.8
35 to 39 years	3,837	29.0	2,227	27.3	1,013	31.9	497	31.3	100	30.6
40 to 44 years	2,077	15.7	1,291	15.8	477	15.0	257	16.2	52	15.9
45 to 49 years	832	6.3	574	7.0	172	5.4	67	4.2	19	5.8
50 to 55 years	239	1.8	174	2.1	34	1.1	26	1.6	5	1.5
56 years and older	11	0.1	10	0.1	1	(d)	0	X	0	X
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>										
Less than high school	34	0.3	21	0.3	7	0.2	4	0.3	2	0.6
High school	6,023	45.5	3,702	45.4	1,409	44.4	760	47.9	152	46.5
Technical school	449	3.4	298	3.7	102	3.2	40	2.5	9	2.8
Some college	4,573	34.5	2,775	34.0	1,085	34.2	595	37.5	118	36.1
College degree	1,909	14.4	1,204	14.8	491	15.5	174	11.0	40	12.2
Some graduate school	116	0.9	76	0.9	29	0.9	9	0.6	2	0.6
Master's degree	117	0.9	64	0.8	45	1.4	5	0.3	3	0.9
Ph.D. degree	3	(d)	1	(d)	1	(d)	0	X	1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.85.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 16 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.87

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1999<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,261	100.0%	20,599	100.0%	6,338	100.0%	3,247	100.0%	1,077	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	22,699	72.6	15,375	74.6	4,060	64.1	2,484	76.5	780	72.4
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	773	2.3	554	2.7	106	1.7	38	1.2	35	3.2
Northeast	4,297	13.7	3,304	16.0	516	8.1	355	10.9	122	11.3
North Central	3,905	12.5	3,204	15.6	343	5.4	253	7.8	105	9.7
Mid-Atlantic	3,614	11.6	2,733	13.3	692	10.9	117	3.6	72	6.7
Southeast	3,632	11.6	1,733	8.4	1,214	19.2	560	17.2	125	11.6
South Central	3,852	12.3	2,268	11.0	764	12.1	675	20.8	145	13.5
West	2,666	8.5	1,579	7.7	425	6.7	486	15.0	176	16.3
Female	8,562	27.4	5,224	25.4	2,278	35.9	763	23.5	297	27.6
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	724	2.3	381	1.8	303	4.8	26	0.8	14	1.3
Northeast	1,235	4.0	819	4.0	266	4.2	111	3.4	39	3.6
North Central	1,330	4.3	1,100	5.3	132	2.1	67	2.1	31	2.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,324	4.2	932	4.5	316	5.0	48	1.5	28	2.6
Southeast	1,393	4.5	601	2.9	597	9.4	150	4.6	45	4.2
South Central	1,621	5.2	885	4.3	469	7.4	204	6.3	63	5.8
West	934	3.0	505	2.5	195	3.1	157	4.8	77	7.1
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	22,699	72.6	15,375	74.6	4,060	64.1	2,484	76.5	780	72.4
Less than 1 year	1,364	4.4	798	3.9	323	5.1	195	6.0	48	4.5
1 to 2 years	2,709	8.7	1,717	8.3	597	9.4	313	9.6	82	7.6
3 to 4 years	3,202	10.2	2,018	9.8	658	10.4	381	11.7	145	13.5
5 to 9 years	7,511	24.0	4,996	24.3	1,281	20.2	977	30.1	257	23.9
10 to 14 years	4,746	15.2	3,437	16.7	739	11.7	382	11.8	188	17.5
15 to 19 years	1,866	6.0	1,410	6.8	273	4.3	145	4.5	38	3.5
20 years or more	1,301	4.2	999	4.8	189	3.0	91	2.8	22	2.0
Female	8,562	27.4	5,224	25.4	2,278	35.9	763	23.5	297	27.6
Less than 1 year	730	2.3	367	1.8	255	4.0	88	2.7	20	1.9
1 to 2 years	1,155	3.7	632	3.1	369	5.8	121	3.7	33	3.1
3 to 4 years	1,197	3.8	700	3.4	326	5.1	120	3.7	51	4.7
5 to 9 years	2,883	9.2	1,781	8.6	687	10.8	285	8.8	130	12.1
10 to 14 years	1,726	5.5	1,138	5.5	427	6.7	112	3.5	49	4.5
15 to 19 years	585	1.9	415	2.0	140	2.2	21	0.6	9	0.8
20 years or more	286	0.9	191	0.9	74	1.2	16	0.5	5	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.85.

<sup>c</sup>Central Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynnco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.88

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1999<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,240	100.0%	8,151	100.0%	3,174	100.0%	1,588	100.0%	327	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	11,580	87.5	7,404	90.8	2,467	77.7	1,412	88.9	297	90.8
Northeast	2,291	17.3	1,697	20.8	325	10.2	216	13.6	53	16.2
North Central	2,125	16.0	1,724	21.2	209	6.6	153	9.6	39	11.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,801	13.6	1,285	15.8	436	13.7	53	3.3	27	8.3
Southeast	1,985	15.0	838	10.3	769	24.2	325	20.5	53	16.2
South Central	1,986	15.0	1,087	13.3	465	14.7	380	23.9	54	16.5
West	1,392	10.5	773	9.5	263	8.3	285	17.9	71	21.7
Female	1,660	12.5	747	9.2	707	22.3	176	11.1	30	9.2
Northeast	260	2.0	127	1.6	101	3.2	29	1.8	3	0.9
North Central	202	1.5	141	1.7	42	1.3	16	1.0	3	0.9
Mid-Atlantic	231	1.7	132	1.6	87	2.7	8	0.5	4	1.2
Southeast	335	2.5	85	1.0	214	6.7	32	2.0	4	1.2
South Central	391	3.0	149	1.8	191	6.0	46	2.9	5	1.5
West	241	1.8	113	1.4	72	2.3	45	2.8	11	3.4
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	11,580	87.5	7,404	90.8	2,467	77.7	1,412	88.9	297	90.8
Less than 1 year	1,076	8.1	605	7.4	279	8.8	160	10.1	32	9.8
1 to 2 years	1,968	14.9	1,201	14.7	468	14.7	253	15.9	46	14.1
3 to 4 years	2,036	15.4	1,277	15.7	445	14.0	252	15.9	62	19.0
5 to 9 years	3,739	28.2	2,370	29.1	768	24.2	517	32.6	84	25.7
10 to 14 years	1,883	14.2	1,325	16.3	345	10.9	157	9.9	56	17.1
15 to 19 years	587	4.4	418	5.1	108	3.4	51	3.2	10	3.1
20 years or more	291	2.2	208	2.6	54	1.7	22	1.4	7	2.1
Female	1,660	12.5	747	9.2	707	22.3	176	11.1	30	9.2
Less than 1 year	287	2.2	103	1.3	143	4.5	37	2.3	4	1.2
1 to 2 years	350	2.6	136	1.7	167	5.3	41	2.6	6	1.8
3 to 4 years	280	2.1	146	1.8	103	3.2	29	1.8	2	0.6
5 to 9 years	441	3.3	209	2.6	168	5.3	51	3.2	13	4.0
10 to 14 years	230	1.7	106	1.3	104	3.3	15	0.9	5	1.5
15 to 19 years	55	0.4	36	0.4	17	0.5	2	0.1	0	X
20 years or more	17	0.1	11	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.85.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Table 1.89

**Statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms**

By State, Aug. 1, 2000

State	Purchase and ownership												
	NICS instant back-ground check <sup>a</sup>	Exemptions to NICS	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sale sent to police	License or identification card	Certain firearms prohibited	State firearms pre-emption law <sup>b</sup>	Constitutional provision
	Hand-gun		Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun						
Alabama	Y <sup>f</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>h</sup>	Y
Alaska	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)											Y
Arizona	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Arkansas	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
California	Y <sup>f</sup>		10	10					Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Colorado	Y <sup>f</sup>												Y
Connecticut	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Delaware	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Florida	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	3 <sup>r,s</sup>									Y	Y
Georgia	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
Hawaii	(w)	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
Idaho	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Illinois	Y <sup>f</sup>		3	1	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	(y)	(y)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		Y
Indiana	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>aa</sup>	Y
Iowa	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	
Kansas	Y <sup>f</sup>		(ab)		(ab)		(ab)						Y
Kentucky	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Louisiana	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Maine	Y <sup>f</sup>											Y	Y
Maryland	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)	7	7 <sup>ac</sup>	(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Massachusetts	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y		Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Michigan	Y <sup>w</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>		Y		Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Minnesota	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	7 <sup>r</sup>	(r)	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Mississippi	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Missouri	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Montana	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Nebraska	Y <sup>w</sup>	(w)			Y								Y
Nevada	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)	(ab)				(ab)					Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y <sup>w</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>				Y
New Jersey	Y <sup>f</sup>				Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	
New Mexico	Y <sup>f</sup>											Y	Y
New York	Y <sup>f</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>		Y	(ad)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	(o)	Y <sup>u</sup>	
North Carolina	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
North Dakota	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Ohio	Y <sup>f</sup>		(ab)		(t)		(ab)		(ab)	(u)	(o)		Y
Oklahoma	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Oregon	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y <sup>f</sup>		7	7					Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)	(s)		(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)	2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Tennessee	Y <sup>f</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Texas	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Utah	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Vermont	Y <sup>f</sup>											Y	Y
Virginia	Y <sup>f</sup>		(s,ab)		(t)				(ab)		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
Washington	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)	5 <sup>ag</sup>						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
West Virginia	Y <sup>f</sup>											Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y <sup>w</sup>		2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Wyoming	Y <sup>f</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y <sup>f</sup>	(m)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>y</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		(ah)

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

<sup>a</sup>The National Instant Check System (NICS), conducting records checks on retail firearm purchasers, took effect November 1994, replacing the Brady Act requirement that retail handgun sales be delayed until law enforcement authorities completed a check, or 5 business days passed, whichever came first.

<sup>b</sup>A State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

<sup>c</sup>Hunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

<sup>d</sup>Range protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

<sup>e</sup>Prohibits local jurisdictions from suing entities of the firearm industry.

<sup>f</sup>Checks are conducted by the FBI for retail firearm sales.

<sup>g</sup>On some or all firearm sales.

<sup>h</sup>Applies to handgun ordinances only.

<sup>i</sup>"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

<sup>j</sup>Carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

<sup>k</sup>Firearm-carrying permit holders are exempt. In Indiana, holders of personal protection or hunting and target shooting permits are exempt. Those not exempt: in Mississippi, permits issued to security guards; in Texas, peace officer licenses issued after NICS start date.

<sup>l</sup>Checks are conducted by the State for retail firearm sales.

<sup>m</sup>Holders of firearm-carrying permits issued before Nov. 30, 1998 are exempt.

<sup>n</sup>Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person.

Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

<sup>o</sup>California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and some local jurisdictions in Ohio restrict "assault weapons." Hawaii restricts "assault pistols." Illinois prohibits Federal firearms licensees from manufacturing or selling a handgun certain parts of which are made of certain metals and melt or deform below 800 degrees Fahrenheit; Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park prohibit handguns; some cities prohibit other kinds of firearms.

Maryland prohibits several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols."

Minnesota prohibits licensed firearm dealers from selling a handgun any part of which melts below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or has an ultimate tensile strength less than 55,000 p.s.i. Ohio: Some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. South Carolina



Carrying		Hunter protection law <sup>c</sup>	Range protection law <sup>d</sup>	Firearm industry lawsuit preemption <sup>e</sup>
Con- cealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited			
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y		Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y <sup>q</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ab)	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>p,r</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ab)	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i,ae</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y		Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i,af</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	(ab)	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y			

prohibits licensed firearms dealers from possessing or selling a handgun the frame of which is of a certain construction and melts below 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Virginia prohibits "Street Sweeper" shotguns. The District of Columbia prohibits new acquisition of handguns and any semi-automatic firearm capable of using a detachable ammunition magazine of more than 12 rounds capacity. (With respect to some of these laws and ordinances, individuals may retain prohibited firearms owned previously, with certain restrictions.)

<sup>p</sup>Restrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

<sup>q</sup>Loaded.

<sup>r</sup>The State waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm. In Connecticut, a hunting license also exempts the holder for long gun purchases. In Indiana, only persons with unlimited carry permits are exempt.

<sup>s</sup>Purchases from licensed dealers only.

<sup>t</sup>A permit to purchase or a carry permit is required.

<sup>u</sup>Preemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

<sup>v</sup>Previously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

<sup>w</sup>Indiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin: State check for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina: permit suffices for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Maryland: State check for handguns and assault weapons, FBI check for other long guns. Hawaii: permit suffices for all firearms transactions.

<sup>x</sup>Every person arriving in Hawaii is required to register any firearm(s) brought into the State within 3 days of arrival of the person or firearm(s), whichever occurs later. Handguns purchased from licensed dealers must be registered within 5 days.

<sup>y</sup>In Chicago and the District of Columbia, no handgun not previously registered may be lawfully possessed.

<sup>z</sup>No permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

<sup>aa</sup>Except for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

<sup>ab</sup>Local ordinance in certain cities or counties.

<sup>ac</sup>Maryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

<sup>ad</sup>New York City only.

<sup>ae</sup>Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

<sup>af</sup>No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

<sup>ag</sup>Extended to 60 days if purchaser does not have a Washington driver's license.

<sup>ah</sup>The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.90

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test law	Administrative per se at:	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti- consumption law	Dram shop law
			Illegal per se at:	Presumption at:			
Alabama		0.08	0.08	0.08			S
Alaska	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Arizona	S	0.10	0.10	0.10		S	S
Arkansas		0.10	0.10			S	(b,c)
California	S	0.08 <sup>d</sup>	0.08	0.08	S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	S	0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 <sup>f</sup>		S	S <sup>g</sup>
Connecticut		0.10	0.10 <sup>g</sup>				S <sup>h</sup>
Delaware	S	0.10 <sup>i</sup>	0.10	0.10 <sup>j</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	
District of Columbia	S	0.05 <sup>j</sup>	0.08 <sup>k</sup>	0.05 <sup>j</sup>	S	S	(b)
Florida	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S		S <sup>j</sup>
Georgia		0.10	0.10	0.08	S <sup>a</sup>		S
Hawaii		0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>m</sup>	S	S	(b)
Idaho		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
Illinois	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S		S <sup>h</sup>
Indiana		0.10	0.10	0.10 <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Iowa	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Kansas	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S	S	
Kentucky	S	(p)	0.10			S	S
Louisiana		0.10	0.10	0.10			S <sup>q</sup>
Maine		0.08	0.08		S	S	S <sup>h</sup>
Maryland	S	0.10	0.10	0.07 <sup>r</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	
Massachusetts		0.08		0.08		S <sup>a</sup>	(b)
Michigan	S		0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>f</sup>	S	S	S
Minnesota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Mississippi	S	0.10	0.10				S
Missouri	S	0.10	0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>t</sup>
Montana	S		0.10	0.10	S <sup>u</sup>	S <sup>u</sup>	S
Nebraska	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	
Nevada	S	0.10	0.10		S	S <sup>a</sup>	
New Hampshire	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S		S
New Jersey			0.10			S	S
New Mexico		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
New York	S	(p)	0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>v</sup>	S	S	S
North Carolina	S	0.08	0.08		S <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>a,s</sup>	S <sup>h,w</sup>
North Dakota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Ohio		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Oklahoma		0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 <sup>x</sup>	S	S	(b)
Oregon		0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>y</sup>	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S		0.10			S <sup>a</sup>	S
Puerto Rico	S			0.10 <sup>z</sup>			
Rhode Island	S		0.10		S		S
South Carolina		0.15		0.08 <sup>aa</sup>	S	S	(ab)
South Dakota	S		0.10	0.10	S	S	
Tennessee			0.10	0.10, 0.08 <sup>ac</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Texas		0.08	0.08			S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>
Utah		0.08	0.08		S	S	S <sup>h</sup>
Vermont	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>aa</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	S
Virginia	S	0.08	0.08	0.08		S <sup>a</sup>	
Washington		0.08	0.08		S	S	(b,l)
West Virginia	S	0.10	0.10	0.10 <sup>n</sup>		S	(b)
Wisconsin	S	0.10 <sup>ad</sup>	0.10 <sup>ad</sup>	0.10 <sup>ae</sup>	S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Wyoming		0.10	0.10				S <sup>af</sup>

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. A blank indicates that no statutory or case law provisions exist. "Preliminary breath test" laws refer to a breath test given by a law enforcement officer to a suspected drunk driver prior to an arrest for a drunk driving offense. These results are used, along with other evidence, by the officer to determine if there is probable cause to arrest the driver. "Administrative per se" laws allow State driver licensing agencies to either suspend or revoke a driver's license based on the specified blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or on other criteria related to alcohol or drug use and driving. Such action is independent of licensing action resulting from a criminal conviction for a drunk driving offense. The evidentiary weight given to BAC levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se" laws make it a criminal offense to operate a motor vehicle at or above the specified alcohol concentration level in either the blood, breath, or urine. Under these laws, the specified level is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption" indicates

that the specified level of alcohol concentration in a driver's blood, breath, or urine creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container law" refers to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption law" refers to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop law" refers to laws that make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident.

In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Most jurisdictions have established more stringent BAC levels for operators of commercial motor vehicles, as well as juvenile motor vehicles operators. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.90

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000--Continued

<p><sup>a</sup>Applies to drivers only.</p> <p><sup>b</sup>Adopted via case law decisions.</p> <p><sup>c</sup>Case law has been modified by statute.</p> <p><sup>d</sup>Applies only to persons age 21 and older.</p> <p><sup>e</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>f</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>g</sup>0.07 if the driver has a previous violation.</p> <p><sup>h</sup>This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p><sup>i</sup>Constitutes conclusive evidence of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p><sup>j</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>k</sup>This level is effective through Sept. 30, 2000. After this date, the level will be 0.10.</p> <p><sup>l</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p><sup>m</sup>Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>n</sup>Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10.</p> <p><sup>o</sup>Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p><sup>p</sup>Alternative before driving while intoxicated criminal adjudication licensing action by the courts.</p> <p><sup>q</sup>The statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p><sup>r</sup>An alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.07 but less than 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>s</sup>Limited application.</p> <p><sup>t</sup>Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p>	<p><sup>u</sup>Appears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."</p> <p><sup>v</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p> <p><sup>w</sup>Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p><sup>x</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is prima facie evidence of driving under the influence.</p> <p><sup>y</sup>Not less than 0.08 constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p><sup>z</sup>0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p><sup>aa</sup>This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>ab</sup>Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>ac</sup>For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p><sup>ad</sup>First and second offense 0.10; third or subsequent offenses 0.08.</p> <p><sup>ae</sup>0.10 is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p><sup>af</sup>Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, <b><i>Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2000</i></b> (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2000), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.</p>
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Table 1.91

**Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2000

Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents					Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents				
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)			Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian			Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian
Alabama	(a)				Montana				
Alaska					Nebraska	S	S <sup>k</sup>		S <sup>l</sup>
Arizona	S	S			Nevada	S	S	S	S
Arkansas	S	S <sup>b</sup>	(c)	(c)	New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	S	S	New Jersey	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	New Mexico	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>
Connecticut	S	S		S	New York	S <sup>m</sup>	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Delaware					North Carolina				
District of Columbia					North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Florida					Ohio	S	S		
Georgia	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oklahoma				
Hawaii	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oregon	S	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>
Idaho	S	S		S	Pennsylvania	S	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>p</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Illinois	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Indiana	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	Rhode Island				
Iowa					South Carolina	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Kansas	S <sup>g</sup>	S		S <sup>h</sup>	South Dakota	S	S	S	S <sup>f</sup>
Kentucky	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Tennessee	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S	Texas	S <sup>i</sup>	S <sup>r</sup>		
Maine					Utah	S	S		S <sup>s</sup>
Maryland					Vermont				
Massachusetts	S <sup>j</sup>	S <sup>j</sup>			Virginia				
Michigan	S	S			Washington	S	S		S
Minnesota	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	West Virginia	S	S		S <sup>s</sup>
Mississippi	S	S			Wisconsin	S	S		S <sup>h</sup>
Missouri	S	S	S	S	Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.90. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

<sup>b</sup>Based upon probable cause of a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

<sup>d</sup>If 15 years of age or older.

<sup>e</sup>Possible; indirectly via discretion of coroner or medical examiner.

<sup>f</sup>If 16 years of age or older.

<sup>g</sup>Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

<sup>h</sup>If 14 years of age or older.

<sup>i</sup>Limited.

<sup>j</sup>If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

<sup>k</sup>If death occurs within 4 hours of the accident.

<sup>l</sup>If 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>m</sup>No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

<sup>n</sup>If over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

<sup>o</sup>If over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>p</sup>Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

<sup>q</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>r</sup>Discretionary; a justice of the peace may order a blood test if there is evidence that the deceased was driving while intoxicated.

<sup>s</sup>Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2000* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2000), pp. 3-1--3-550. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Appendix 1

### Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts 1996**, NCJ 180883 [Online]; and **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment** [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm>.

#### Historical overview

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the collection of justice expenditure and employment data with fiscal 1971, using a special sample drawn by the U.S. Bureau of the Census especially for this purpose. The annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE Survey) provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. That survey was the source of detailed, comprehensive statistics on the justice activities of the Federal, State, and local governments. Each annual survey resulted in a preliminary report or BJS Bulletin, a publication of detailed tabulations of national and State-local estimates as well as individual government data, a volume displaying trends since 1971, and additional data accessible on magnetic tape.

In 1980, BJS discontinued the CJEE Survey for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. The cancellation of the CJEE Survey left a gap in national criminal justice statistics, which the CJEE Extracts series is designed to fill, albeit on a limited basis. Instead of presenting data based on a separate survey, the CJEE Extracts contains justice expenditure and employment data from the Census Bureau's annual sample surveys of government finances and public employment.

Those Census Bureau surveys traditionally have provided limited data on the justice sectors of police protection (from 1902) and corrections (from 1954), with slightly more data being collected for State governments and the largest local governments. Beginning with 1982 these surveys began collecting "judicial and legal services" data as a separate category, allowing estimation of total justice expenditure and employment from

the Census Bureau surveys, which is done by the CJEE Extracts program. This is done by "extracting" criminal justice data from the Census Bureau's annual government finance and employment surveys.

Special surveys in 1985, 1988, and 1990 collected CJEE Survey data that are comparable to data for 1971 to 1979. The current Extracts methodology produces considerably less detailed information than is available from those special CJEE Surveys. Another significant difference, which is not as noticeable, relates to the comparability of the CJEE Extracts variables to the variables in those CJEE Surveys. In many instances, variables of the same name are not comparable between the two programs. While great care was taken to adjust the source data to maximize comparability with the CJEE Survey data, some differences remain.

In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the CJEE Survey series; or more recent trends from 1980 using the CJEE Extracts data.

#### Sample design

The CJEE Extracts data are assembled from data collected through the Census Bureau's annual surveys of government finances and public employment. The samples of local governments for those surveys are drawn from the most recent available Quinquennial Census of Governments. The samples consist of all large local general purpose governments above a certain population threshold (certainty units) plus a sample below the certainty level. The samples also include certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected. For detailed information about the sample for any given year, contact [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov).

#### Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1996 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1995, to Sept. 30, 1996.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30 of the year indicated. For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. Thus, some local jurisdictions that ended

their fiscal year on December 31 are included in the spreadsheets for the following year. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C., ended on September 30 of the year indicated.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

#### Data collection

The CJEE Extracts data are from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's regular surveys of government finances and public employment. The recurrent survey of government finances and public employment provide data on expenditure and employment, by function of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, independent school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures of these surveys for the expenditure and employment data are described below.

##### Annual Government Finances Survey

Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts.

State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The data were compiled from State government audits, budgets, and other financial reports, either in printed or electronic format. The compilation generally involved recasting the State financial records into the classification categories used for reporting by the Census Bureau.

The initial local government data collection phase used two methods to obtain data: mail canvass and central collection from State sources. In about 30 States, all or part of the data for local governments were obtained from cooperative arrangements between the Census Bureau and a State government agency. These usually involved a data collection effort carried out to meet the needs of both agencies--the State agency for purposes of audit, oversight, or information, and the Census Bureau for statistical purposes. Data for the balance of local governments in the annual surveys

were obtained via mail questionnaires sent directly to county, municipal, township, special district, and school district governments.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensely and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county, municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts, current year expenditure information was obtained for the Federal Government, all State governments, and all large county and city governments.

#### Annual Public Employment Survey

Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment.

State government data were collected through a mail survey of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. In approximately half of the States employment data are collected centrally for the State government. In some cases additional mail supplementation is necessary. As with the Finance Survey these States change from year to year. A sample of local governments also was surveyed by mail questionnaire. State agencies and local governments that did not respond by the close of the request period received followup requests. Second request mail consisted of post card reminders. Third request mail was a second mailing of the original request with a survey form. Mail returned to the Census Bureau because of address problems was readdressed and remailed. In addition, large governments that had not responded for several years were contacted by telephone to identify the appropriate office or individual to receive and complete forms.

After extensive nonresponse followup, useable replies were received from more than 70% of the sample canvassed for the 1993 Survey of Public Employment, and similar response levels were achieved in other years.

#### Data review and adjustments

Once the data are collected, intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of processing minimizes errors that may be introduced during processing in the annual finance and employment survey programs. For the mail portion of the surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in the responding governments' records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments.

These difficulties are handled by: careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases; supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials; and intense examination of data collected through verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data.

The data extracted from the regular Census Bureau programs for the CJEE Extracts received additional examination. After compilation for the general finance survey a special reviewer examined in detail the expenditure data for State governments and large local governments and investigated special data compilation problems and adjusted the data as needed. The local government expenditure and employment estimates were reviewed, potential problems investigated, and data were revised, where necessary. Data for each of the States and large counties and cities displayed individually in the CJEE Extracts tables and spreadsheets were scrutinized and compared to prior years' data. A separate computer edit was then performed. Where possible, both expenditure and employment data were adjusted to correct errors, reclassify activities, and narrow differences with the CJEE Surveys. Specific procedures included referring to alternate sources of data, estimating missing data, and refining data through proration (for example, sheriff offices, where some employees perform police functions, others perform judicial functions (bailiffs), and others perform corrections (jail) functions).

#### Data limitations

The survey sample for the local government CJEE Extracts justice expenditure and employment estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for the justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the CJEE Survey series.

The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

Interval estimates with a prescribed confidence level can be calculated for each statistic by using the sample estimate and the standard error as estimated from the sample. For example, a 90% confidence interval can be constructed by adding 1.6 times the estimated standard error to the estimate and subtracting 1.6 the estimated standard error from the estimate. If intervals were constructed in such a manner for all possible samples of the same design and size, about 90% of them would include the complete enumeration statistic.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, bear in mind that, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Conversely, the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than that for the State and local total estimates. Because the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments because differences among States and local governments in functional responsibilities, governmental structure, degree of urbanization, and population density can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are

undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

#### **Data differing from other publications**

The CJEE Extracts data differ in some cases from those from the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment surveys because of the more extensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. The CJEE Extracts trend data for 1985, 1988, and 1990 also differ from those published by BJS in its CJEE Survey series. Those CJEE Survey data should be used in trend analyses with other CJEE Survey data for 1971-79. The 1985, 1988, and 1990 CJEE Extracts data should be used in trend analyses only with other CJEE Extracts data.

#### **Definitions of terms and concepts**

Following is a glossary of terms and concepts used in the CJEE Extracts program and comments regarding their limitations. These definitions are based largely on those used in the Census Bureau's governmental finances and employment statistics program.

**Federal Government**--the term Federal encompasses all activities of the United States Government other than employment of the Armed Forces. District of Columbia data are excluded from this category and included with data for municipalities.

**State governments**--this category refers to the governments of the 50 States that constitute the United States.

**Local governments**--the Bureau of the Census classifies local governments by five major types: county, municipality, township, independent school district, and special district.

**Population**--the "resident population" data used are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available when the tables were assembled. The data in the trend tables may differ from population data used in single year tables earlier in this series and in other sources that used estimates available at the time they were prepared.

Governmental expenditure

**Expenditure**--all amounts of money paid out (net of recoveries and any correcting transactions) other than for

retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or a justice agency. In these cases, the allowable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category.

When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems they operate are not included in expenditure data because many governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report separately for justice employees. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to justice employees been developed because of the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, and so forth. Expenditure is divided into major categories by character and object as follows:

**Direct expenditure**--is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental and is further divided into two categories:

**Direct current**--includes salaries, wages, fees, commissions, and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

**Capital outlay**--includes expenditure for the three object categories of construction, equipment, and purchase of land and existing structures.

Data are presented separately in the CJEE Extracts program for State construction of correctional institutions; the "other" category in those tables includes equipment and the purchase of land and existing structures.

**Construction**--production of fixed works and structures as well as additions, replacements, and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and

designing of specific projects; grading, landscaping, and other site improvement; and providing equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

Expenditure for interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures, which makes reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time impossible.

**Intergovernmental expenditure**--comprises payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, fiscal assistance, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners). It excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services; any tax imposed and paid as such; and employer contributions for social insurance (for example, contributions to the Federal Government for old-age, survivors', disability, and health insurance and local government payments to State-operated retirement systems on behalf of their employees).

**Total expenditure**--is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or type of government. In the expenditure tables, certain totals have been adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent (for salaries, wages, equipment, and so forth). Therefore, to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these transactions, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total because those amounts also are reflected in the direct expenditure of the recipient government. The same treatment is used for intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State when computing local totals. Totals reported for "all governments" also are adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure involving the Federal government.

## Governmental employment

Employment and employees refer to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected officials, persons in a paid-leave status, and persons paid on a "per meeting," annual, semiannual, or quarterly basis. Unpaid officials, pensioners, persons whose work is performed on a fee basis, and contractors and their employees are excluded from the count of employees.

Under this definition are two classes:

**Full-time employees**--include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 of the year specified in the table. Generally, it includes full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during that pay period. October is used because public employment is relatively stable in that month and free from seasonal employment fluctuations.

**Part-time employees**--are those persons who work less than the standard number of hours for full-time work in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 of the year specified in the table and persons paid by more than one government.

**Full-time equivalent employment**--is a statistical measure that estimates the total workforce accounting for the less than full-time employment of part-time employees. Prior to 1986, the formula for computing full-time equivalent (FTE) employment was payroll-based; specifically, it was calculated by dividing the total payroll amount (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll amount and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees. Beginning in 1986, it is computed by dividing the part-time hours paid by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. In both formulae, the calculation is performed separately at the individual function type for each respondent government. Consequently, summaries by State, type of government, and function are aggregates of individual calculations.

The formula was changed because the previously used payroll-based formula necessarily assumed that there is little or no difference between average wage rates for full-time and part-time workers--however, this is seldom the case. Part-time pay scales are generally below those for full-time workers, thus resulting in an understatement

of full-time equivalent employment. The understatement was estimated at between 2.8% and 3.8% at the national level. The previously used payroll-based methodology may also produce a "trend bias" if the rate of change in part-time employment is different from that in full-time employment. Users should keep in mind the expected understatement of FTE in years prior to 1986 when making trend comparisons.

**October payrolls**--represent gross payrolls for the 1-month period of October and comprise the gross payroll before deductions. It includes all salaries, wages, fees, or commissions paid to employees during the pay period including October 12 of the year(s) indicated. Payroll amounts reported for a period other than 1 month were converted to represent an amount for the month of October.

## Governmental functions

General government functions include all activities other than those classed as public utilities (water supply, electric power, gas supply, and transit systems), liquor stores (dispensaries operated by 17 State governments and by local governments of 6 States, as of 1992), and insurance trust systems (no employment data are associated with insurance trusts). All government functions include the later.

**Justice**--is the combined functions of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections as defined below. As noted below, it consistently includes civil justice functions as well as criminal justice functions where criminal functions cannot be segregated in available source documents.

**Police protection**--is the function of enforcing the law, and preserving order and traffic safety and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriffs' department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the justice system but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional). This category includes: regular police services; police patrols and communications; crime prevention activities; temporary lockups and "holding tanks"; traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering); vehicular inspection and licensing; buildings used exclusively for police purposes; the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes; medical examiners and coroners; law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices; unsworn school crossing guards, parking meter readers, and animal wardens, if employed by a police agency.

Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of a general purpose government. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

Police protection employment data are further divided between sworn employees, which represent persons with the power of arrest and nonsworn employees, which are all others.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated, resulting in differences in other police reporting programs such as the BJS Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which report the numbers of employees in law enforcement agencies regardless of functions performed.

Short-term custody and detention are considered part of the police protection function. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the corrections category.

**Judicial and legal services**--covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense.

The "judicial and legal services" category in the CJEE Extracts series includes the following court functions covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: civil and criminal functions of courts at all levels of legal jurisdiction--appellate (last resort and intermediate), general jurisdiction, and limited jurisdiction; activities associated with courts, such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and medical and social service activities (except probation, which is classified as corrections where separately identifiable); and court reporters, judicial councils, bailiffs, and "register of wills" and similar probate functions, court ("civil") activities of sheriffs' offices in some jurisdictions.



Also, included in the "judicial and legal" category are all civil and criminal justice activities of prosecution and legal service agencies. It includes the following prosecution and legal service activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names including those providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in law suits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law; and various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys, or their variously named equivalents.

These activities are included whether performed by one office or several because in some jurisdictions a single office provides all legal services, whereas in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are the civil and criminal justice activities of public defenders, other agencies that provide legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. It includes the following public defense activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: court-paid fees to individually retained counsel; fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel; government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs; and activities of an established public defender office or program.

This category excludes monetary judgments and claims or other payments of a government as a defendant in judicial or administrative proceedings, and legal units of noncriminal justice agencies, whose functions may be performed by a legal service department in other jurisdictions (such as a county counsel).

**Corrections**--is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication.

Corrections direct expenditure for State governments is further divided into two

subcategories: correctional institutions and other corrections.

Correctional institutions are any facilities for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision and for the detention of those adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. (Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category.)

Correctional institutions include: prisons and penitentiaries; reformatories; jails; houses of correction; other variously named correctional institutions, such as correctional farms, workhouses, industrial schools, and training schools; institutions and facilities exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane; institutions and facilities for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and facilities for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics, if the institution is administered by a correctional agency.

When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the product or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government is included under this heading. It excludes the cost of maintaining prisoners in institutions of other governments, which are classified as an intergovernmental expenditure for which the "institutions" vs. "other corrections" distinctions are not applied.

Other corrections consists of all noninstitutional correctional activities including: parole boards and programs; pardon boards; nonresidential resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization; probation activities and programs, even if administered by a court; correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions; payments to another government for boarding prisoners are classified as "intergovernmental expenditure" for which the "institutions" and "other corrections" distinctions discussed above are not applied. In practice, intergovernmental payments of this type are difficult to detect for insignificant amounts between local government; and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

## Appendix 2

**The Municipal Year Book 2000** Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 2000** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2000), pp. xii, xiii, 59, 81, 100; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Regions

**Northeast**--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

**North Central**--the East and West North Central Divisions;

**South**--the South Atlantic, and the East and West South Central Divisions;

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

**New England**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

**Mid-Atlantic**--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

**East North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

**West North Central**--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

**South Atlantic**--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

**East South Central**--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

**West South Central**--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

**Mountain**--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

**Pacific Coast**--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

### Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups

metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

**Central cities**--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

**Suburban cities**--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

**Independent cities**--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

### County types

**Metro**--Counties located within an MSA.

**Nonmetro**--Counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

### Forms of government

**Mayor-council**--An elected mayor generally acts as the chief executive officer with the amount of administrative authority dependent on State law and variations in local organization. These variations include the scope of the powers of the elected council and the delegation of some authority to appointed professional administrators, to special boards, and to commissions. Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have an appointed city administrator. These officials are appointed by the elected representatives (council) and are responsible to them for the execution of their duties. However, their administrative authority is limited--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

**Council-manager**--A manager is appointed by, and responsible to, an elected council to serve as chief administrative officer to oversee personnel, development of the budget, proposing policy alternatives, and general implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.

**Commission**--An elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

**Town meeting**--All qualified voters of a municipality meet annually (or more often if necessary) to set policy and elect officials to carry out the basic policies they have established.

**Representative town meeting**--Voters select a large number of citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

For counties, form of government shown in table 1.60 relates to structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties. There are three basic forms of county government:

**Commission**--A governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently elected functional officials.

**Council-manager/administrator**--An administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives.

**Council-elected executive**--Two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently elected executive is considered the formal head of the county.

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1999

	Police and fire			Municipal officials			County officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,880	1,413	49.1%	7,683	4,544	59.1%	3,047	1,265	41.5%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	10	4	40.0	10	5	50.0	26	11	42.3
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	7	41.2	17	4	23.5	55	31	56.4
250,000 to 499,999	38	19	50.0	37	23	62.2	95	42	44.2
100,000 to 249,999	140	77	55.0	140	92	65.7	248	123	49.6
50,000 to 99,999	352	185	52.6	351	246	70.1	375	186	49.6
25,000 to 49,999	679	337	49.6	682	471	69.1	610	256	42.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,644	784	47.7	1,647	1,011	61.4	909	356	39.2
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,844	1,100	59.7	437	162	37.1
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,087	1,113	53.3	175	58	33.1
Under 2,500	-	-	-	868	479	55.2	117	40	34.2
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	2,056	1,028	50.0	195	75	38.5
North Central	-	-	-	2,278	1,413	62.0	1,054	452	42.9
South	-	-	-	2,221	1,330	59.9	1,377	518	37.6
West	-	-	-	1,128	773	68.5	421	220	52.3
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	328	102	31.1	820	451	55.0	51	14	27.5
Mid-Atlantic	470	173	36.8	1,236	577	46.7	144	61	42.4
East North Central	585	275	47.0	1,470	886	60.3	437	188	43.0
West North Central	225	117	52.0	807	526	65.2	617	264	42.8
South Atlantic	318	193	60.7	972	657	67.6	547	277	50.6
East South Central	150	76	50.7	480	232	48.3	361	79	21.9
West South Central	267	159	59.6	770	442	57.4	469	162	34.5
Mountain	130	79	60.8	409	264	64.5	275	142	51.6
Pacific Coast	407	239	58.7	719	509	70.8	146	78	53.4
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	512	272	53.1	513	336	65.5	340	163	47.9
Suburban	1,775	834	47.0	4,349	2,584	59.4	348	162	46.6
Independent	593	307	51.8	2,821	1,624	57.6	2,359	940	39.8

## Appendix 3

### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1998** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1999), pp. 396, 397, 402-405. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### **Population definitions**

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-
IX (Suburban county)	County <sup>b</sup>	-

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area**

**(MSA)**--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1998.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1998.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities**--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1998 national population.

#### **Community types:**

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by first applying the 1998 State growth rates (which were calculated from 1997 and 1998 U.S. Bureau of the Census State estimates) to 1997 U.S. Bureau of the Census county estimates to obtain 1998 county estimates. Then a county growth rate was determined by dividing 1998 county estimates by 1996 county estimates. This rate of growth was then applied to 1996 U.S. Bureau of the Census individual city estimates for each individual agency within the county. When preparing 1998 UCR population updates, the most current State, county, and city population estimates

available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used. The estimate of United States population showed a 1% increase from 1997 to 1998. Table 2 shows the number of contributing agencies within each population group in 1998.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	67
II	160
III	388
IV	753
V	1,817
VI	8,230 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural county)	3,344 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	1,763 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,522

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Regions and divisions**

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

##### **Northeast:**

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

##### **Midwest:**

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

##### **South:**

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

##### **West:**

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-98<sup>a</sup>

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

### The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

#### The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses

known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

#### Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

#### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct**--Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy**--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses**--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion**--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

### Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1998), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996; Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont in 1997; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin in 1998. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and

geographic division to which the State belongs.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source. An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.